Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-89-119
Thursday
22 June 1989

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FBIS-LAT-89-119 *22 June 1989*

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Ecuador Invited To Replace Panama in Group of 8

PA2106211989 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Ecuador has been invited to join the Group of Eight to take the place left vacant by Panama in February 1988. The invitation was extended by Colombia President Virgilio Barco during a meeting in Bogota with Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja.

Meanwhile, Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono has said that a process of direct consultations must take place and the heads of state of the Group of Eight must give final approval before Ecuador can join the group. President Borja returned to Ecuador today following a 3-day visit to Colombia.

Official Says Change 'Unofficial'

PA2206002589 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2325 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] A Mexican Foreign Secretariat official has said the replacement of Panama by Ecuador as member of the Group of Eight, which was announced yesterday by Colombian President Virgilio Barco, is still unofficial.

The source said this is very delicate matter, because Panama is extremely vulnerable at this time.

Panama was separated from the Group of Eight in March 1988 after President Eric Delvalle was dismissed when he unsuccessfully tried to remove General Manuel Antonio Noriega as commander of the Panama Defense Forces.

The Group of Eight was originally known as the Contadora Group and was created in Panama as a result of a Panamanian initiative to promote peace in Central America.

Arias Announces Postponement of Area Summit

PA2106002689 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2336 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] San Jose, 20 Jun (DPA)—Costa Rican President Oscar Arias announced today that the summit meeting of five Central American presidents scheduled for 8 and 9 July in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been postponed.

The Costa Rican president explained that "several Central American presidents may attend the inauguration of Carlos Menem in Argentina on 8 July."

"This circumstance obliges us to postpone the summit, so the five presidents will have to come to an agreement on a new date," Arias added.

Arias said: "I was informed that Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo will be going to Buenos Aires."

He added: "I, however, will not be attending the inaugural ceremony."

"The summit has been postponed several times for various reasons, and now we will have to wait for another date," Arias added.

Arias would like to have the summit held as soon as possible.

Group of 77 Meeting Attendees Discuss Panama

'Permanent Solution' Sought

PA2206034589 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0019 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Caracas, 21 Jun (EFE)—The foreign ministers who are members of the OAS mission to Panama stated today that they do not condition the solution to the Panama problem on the departure of General Manuel Antonio Noriega from the position of defense forces commander.

The ministers—Sahadeo Basdeo of Trinidad and Tobago, Mario Palencia of Guatemala, and Diego Cordovez of Ecuador—met today with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez after the opening ceremony of the Group of 77 minister's meeting. The ministers meeting will continue in Caracas until Friday, 23 June.

The opinion of the OAS commission members, who are preparing to visit Panama—where the 7 May elections were annulled—for the third time, is that Panama's internal problems must be resolved through dialogue.

Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono, who chairs the OAS advisory commission on Panama, stated that this country must find "a permanent solution that will respect the people's will while adhering to the principle of nonintervention."

Londono added that the Panamanian situation "is complicated and difficult" but that "the will to find a solution" is apparent. He added that the OAS mission is trying to make the Panamanians understand that "time is against them." According to laws in force before the elections were annulled, there is to be a change of government on 1 September, and "there is no institutional step or mechanism that provides for such a transition."

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Palencia noted that the commission believes that "there are possibilities for a solution" if the OAS proposal is accepted. The proposal calls for a dialogue between the government, opposition, and defense forces.

'Key Role' for Cuba Possible

PA2206031589 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0124 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Caracas, 21 Jun (REUTER)—Diplomatic sources have said that Cuban officials talked with officials of other Latin American nations about the Panamanian political crisis. It was said that Cuba could play a key role in the search for a solution to the Panamanian conflict.

The sources added that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca met this evening with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and with Venezuelan and Colombian Foreign Ministers Enrique Tejera Paris and Julio Londono Paredes, respectively.

A diplomat who participated in the meeting told REUTER: "Cuba is in a very good position (to help)."

"Progress has been made," the source added.

Other sources reported that a few hours earlier, Venezuelan President Perez had discussed the Panamanian crisis with other Latin American foreign ministers who are participating in the meeting of the Group of 77 being held in Caracas.

The sources refused to give details about the conversations with Cuba, which has traditionally had firm links with Noriega.

Panamanian President Manuel Solis Palma visited Havana early this month after the annulment of the Panamanian presidential elections, which, according to international observers, the opposition won by a wide majority.

After the annulment of the elections in May, the OAS held an emergency meeting, issued a strong statement condemning Noriega, and decided to send a mission to Panama to encourage Panama's strongman to leave.

The OAS mission, which is formed by three Latin American and Caribbean foreign ministers, has visited Panama twice without achieving any specific results.

Cuba is not an OAS member.

EEC Grants $120 Million to Central America

PA2206000389 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Summary] The presidents of the central banks of Central America will meet this week to approve the dispersal of $120 million granted by the EEC to their clearing house. The EEC granted these funds to resolve interregional debt problems, thus strengthening the reactivation of the Central American Common Market. This information was provided by Costa Rican Economy Minister Antonio Burgues.

Regional Communists Discuss Drugs, Panama

PA2206024889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0444 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jun (EFE)—With the participation of delegates from Bolivia, Brazil, Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador, the Coordinating Commission for South American Communist Parties met on 18 June in Bogota to discuss "the serious effects of drug trafficking," the Communist Party of Colombia (PCC) reported today.

"The parties in attendance paid special attention to the need to voice their solidarity with the Panamanian people," the PCC said. It added that "the effects of drug trafficking on the struggles of the Latin American peoples" was also discussed.

The PCC reported that "participants at the meeting received a study on the serious effects of drug trafficking, especially in the Andean countries."

The meeting, which was coordinated by Ghandi Burbano, representative of Ecuador's Communist Party, was also attended by Marcos Domic of Bolivia's Communist Party, Jarbas de Holanda of Brazil's Communist Party, Felix Dixon of Panama's People's Party, and Colombians Alvaro Vasquez del Real, Jaime Caicedo, Rosendo Lopez, and Nivia Salamanca.

Cuba

Executions in China, U.S Reaction Reported

FL2206022789 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Three people involved in the destruction of a train in Shanghai last 7 June have been executed after the supreme tribunal of the most populated city in China rejected an appeal. The event took place during the disturbances in Beijing, Shanghai, and other PRC cities carried out by antigovernment individuals. The three accused were found guilty for causing the collision between a passenger train and a locomotive which left six dead and several wounded. The train was later set on fire.

Eight other people have been sentenced to death by a Beijing tribunal because of various vandalistic acts.

The U.S. Administration decided to suspend all official contacts with the Chinese Government. It is expected that the United States will influence the nonpayment of $957 million for Beijing from the World Bank and $336 million from the Asian Development Bank.

Secretary of State James Baker announced that Washington will review China's use of U.S. nonmilitary high technology, including computers and construction systems, among others. Baker criticized Beijing for its decision to punish those guilty of grave deeds during the recent disturbances. The authorities said the goal of those incidents was to destroy the socialist system. Prime Minister Li Peng warned that such interventionist actions will not be tolerated.

Cultural Figures Denounce TV Marti Project

FL2006235089 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2302 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Personalities of Latin American culture who are members of the jury for the Jose Marti Journalism Award that is sponsored by PRENSA LATINA today signed the following declaration which urges that the U.S. project called TV Marti be stopped:

The announcement made by the U.S. Government that it intends to install an aerial antenna destined to broadcast television programs on channels assigned to Cuba by international agreements constitutes a prepotent and gross violation of Cuban sovereignty that must be repudiated by the world community. World organizations that are in charge of ensuring the application of existing agreements in matters of telecommunications must immediately employ—before the U.S. project goes into operation—all its efforts to disallow the penetration of that device into Cuban airspace, which is against all obligatory rules currently in effect. As communications professionals, and on the occasion of being in Havana to attend the evaluation of the Jose Marti Journalism Award, we strongly condemn the attitude of the Bush administration and we exhort Latin American public opinion to join us in that condemnation. At the same time, we offer Cuba, in [word indistinct], our fraternal solidarity.

The statement is signed by Rogelio Garcia Lupo from Argentina; (Juan Tellman), also from Argentina; Carlos Maria Gutierrez, Uruguay; Gabriel Molina, Cuba; Carlos Nunez, Uruguay; (Delbrando) Perez, Peru; and (Arnoldo Wall), Brazil.

Escalona Receives Mozambican Justice Minister

FL2006213389 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1949 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] A delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Dr Ossumane Ali Dauto, minister of justice of that country, is visiting our country at the invitation of the Cuban Government. The visit's purpose is to increase cooperation and work ties in the judicial area.

Dr Juan Escalona [Reguera], Cuban minister of justice, who received the visitor, explained to him the various functions inherent to the ministry, its structure, and the institutions it manages. Escalona also talked about the making of Cuban laws in accordance with the socioeconomic reality—such as the new civil code and the modifications to the penal code that were approved in December 1987. Escalona told his Mozambican counterpart about the treatment that is given to minors under 16 years of age who have behavior problems and are in special schools. He also told Ossumane Ali Dauto about the social prevention and attention commissions.

Chilean Communist on Family Doctor Clinic

FL2006205789 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1942 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Volodia Teitelboim, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, said today in Havana City that the example of the family doctor can be called: revolution applied to man's health.

During a visit to the clinic located on 190th and 30th streets in La Lisa Municipality, Teitelboim expressed interest in the details of this system, which were explained to him by Dr Elia Maria Diaz, family doctor for 4 years, and by nurse Noli Reyes.

This clinic cares for 200 families and includes pediatrics, gynecology, obstetrics, psychiatry, and other specializations. It also carries out preventive hygienic-sanitary work in homes in the Havana City area.

The Chilean communist leader compared this type of free care for Cubans to his country's situation, where medical services are prohibited to the poor.

Bilateral Business Agreement Signed With Peru
FL2106114289 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] At the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, Cuba and Peru have signed the act establishing the Cuba Section of the bilateral business committee. The purpose of this document is to increase, as much as possible, all types of economic activities. The act was signed by Julio Garcia Olivera, president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, and Vidal M. Prieto, president of the Cuba Section and director of Cubaexport. Peruvian Ambassador to Cuba Carlos Higueras Ramos was also present for the signing of the document.

Group of 160 Combatants Returns From Angola
FL2106154189 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Among the more than 160 combatants that returned to the fatherland last night from the People's Republic of Angola, five of them earned the Calixto Garcia Medal of Valor. First Lieutenant Berto Luis Rodriguez is one of them.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Why did you receive the Calixto Garcia Medal of Valor?

[Rodriguez] Well, this medal was given to me because of the missions I carried out during my stay in the People's Republic of Angola. Basically, I fulfilled these missions in Cuito Cuanavale. Since December of 1987, I was assigned as advisor to the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces that were fighting on the front. I stayed there until we, the troops that were withdrawn on 1 June, finished our mission. During my time there, I carried out various combat missions and took part in the action at Cuito. That is why I was given this distinction.

[Reporter] You have also received the medal for the defense of Cuito Cuanavale and what else?

[Rodriguez] I received the one for the defense of Cuito Cuanavale, as well as the victory medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Internationalist Combatant Medal first class. [video shows close-up of four medals on his left pocket]

[Reporter] Is this your only mission?

[Rodriguez] It is my first mission.

[Reporter] It is your first one. How do you feel today, being back in the fatherland?

[Rodriguez] Well, imagine, I feel very happy and content. I also feel very satisfied to have fulfilled the mission I was given when I first left for the People's Republic of Angola. Also, upon our return to the fatherland, we will incorporate ourselves, just as we did in our work in Angola, to the development process of our nation and to fulfill all the missions that we are assigned by the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and the government. [end recording] [video shows PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura greeting the internationalists upon their arrival]

Havana Reports End of 1988-89 Tobacco Harvest
FL2106130789 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Over 800,000 quintals of good-quality tobacco leaves have been harvested in the 1988-89 Cuban tobacco harvest. This information was announced by Vice Agriculture Minister Daniel Solana. He said that due to climactic conditions at 47 percent of the plantations, which are dry lands, some 270 caballerias of tobacco were lost. However, he added that the loss of the total harvest was low thanks to the yields obtained from each hectare.

Solana said there are favorable conditions for the country to fulfill its export commitments in this sector. He also said that the demands require the country's ability to guarantee tobacco exploitation as much as possible.

The vice minister said that in this respect some 54,000 hectares have been located and will be prepared for the 1989-90 tobacco campaign.

Haiti

Political Leaders on Avril's 16 Jun Speech
FL2106204589 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpts] President Avril's message [of 16 June] on the current insecurity has been received with disappointment by numerous political sectors. Max Bourjolly, the number two man of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH], thinks General Avril should not have bothered to give such a speech. It was not what the population was hoping for. [passage omitted] Max Bourjolly affirms that the current government is very fragile.

[Begin Bourjolly recording, in Creole] Well, the current government is like a hat sitting on a head, not rooted to anything. It is a government that is incapable of eliminating the problem of corruption. Neither can it eliminate the problem of banditry existing in Haiti. It is a government with a single idea in its head, to perpetuate what the Haitian people said on 7 February 1986 they do not want, and a government that is trying to, through an entire series of sleights of hand and by means of a rigged election, stick the Haitian people with a president like the president issuing from the 17 January elections [referring to Leslie Manigat]. Thus, it is a government that the Haitian people do not trust, a government with no popular support, a government that does not have a foundation in the society, for even the bourgeoisie is beginning to tire of it and is out to distance itself from it.

We think that the only thing left to do is for that government to give way to another government, a government that will be the expression of a consensus among diverse political forces and other social organizations in Haiti. [end recording]

Nicolas Estiverne [head of the New Orleans-based Party of the Moderate Republic] thinks President Prosper Avril himself is the author of the climate of insecurity prevailing in Haiti. Nick Estiverne, who had supported Gen Avril after his 17 September coup, thinks that one cannot currently speak of democracy in Haiti. Estiverne thinks we must set aside any idea of elections under this pro-government CEP [Provisional/Permanent Election Council] and this government based on personal power. Nicolas Estiverne says no one got anything positive out of last Friday's message.

[Begin Estiverne recording, in Creole] Gen Avril said that everyone is creating disorder and insecurity in Haiti. What I would like for Gen Avril to understand is that the greatest creator of insecurity in Haiti is himself. Because when they elected him president on 17 September (?thanks to his rifle)—the Haitian people elected him because he fired his machineguns at them—he took power. So, since he took power, this gives him the right to prove to everyone that only he understands democracy. Because there was an election on 17 September. [as heard]

Now we see that Gen Avril is inclined to hold onto power, come hell or high water, even if he has to [word indistinct] his fellow comrades. Gen Avril is president for life. Thus, it is up to you, Haitian people, to know what you want, to take your stands, to make Gen Avril realize that this business of president for life is over, that it's not going to happen again.

Democracy means the Haitian people and participation. The Haitian people have a right to speak, too. [end recording]

There are three main points in President Avril's speech that grab the attention of Hubert de Ronceray of the Mobilization for National Development [MDN] party: Avril's silence on the events of last 15 June, the problem of insecurity, and the growing uncertainty of elections.

The MDN's leader feels that Gen Avril has censored and hushed up what really happened inside or outside the National Palace last Thursday.

The president of the MDN also thinks that Gen Avril wants to give the impression that he has the situation under control. [passage omitted]

De Ronceray also thinks that President Prosper Avril is clinging tighter and tighter to power, a policy which De Ronceray considers dangerous for the nation. De Ronceray calls on Gen Avril to change strategy.

Further From Bourjolly

FL2106212189 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The president's latest message [of 16 June] was received with great indifference by the political class. Many people were also very surprised. Certain political leaders say they do not at all understand what General Avril was saying in his message, nor why he made this speech over Haitian national radio and television Friday evening.

Speaking for the Unified Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH], Max Bourjolly said this message was not what the Haitian people were expecting. Here's what Max Bourjolly had to say about this speech:

[Begin Bourjolly recording] Gen Avril made his speech at a moment when there were many rumors circulating all over Haiti, and he didn't say anything that would set people's minds at ease as to these rumors. But at the same time, since there were many rumors—in fact, many people were even surprised to see Avril himself delivering the message—we thought he was going to come up with a message that was at last going to permit the situation to be unblocked. I mean, a message that was going to allow us to feel that the country was going to embark upon a path leading to a consensus, where dialogue and concerted action would be possibilities in the future. In other words, a solution that could restore confidence and hope. The message did not do this. He said several things, but nothing concrete.

The message consists of a mass of allusions that no one understands.

The only thing we can say is that insecurity is not something gratuitous. It doesn't just occur just like that. We have realized that from 7 February 1986 to the present, every time there is something that certain sectors need to resolve, they unleash insecurity and create an atmosphere that is going to justify the action they are going to take. All the coups d'etat are the end result of an entire series of acts of insecurity. Insecurity continued under Manigat and under Namphy. Now it is regaining force, whereas it had calmed down at a certain moment.

We think that there can be a solution to this insecurity that prevents everyone, regardless of social class, from feeling safe, from living in peace, but only on the condition that the population feels concerned about what the government is doing. If this were the case, the government and the population could mobilize and force the people creating the insecurity to draw back into their shells. [end recording]

Commenting on the matter of different political groups in Haiti wanting to take power through force, without going through elections, Bourjolly said he felt President Avril himself was responsible for this because of the way he is running the country. The PUCH's number two man

once again asked that the government organize another forum, one which could result in a government of national coalition. [passage omitted]

Decree Establishes Permanent Electoral Council
FL2006165589 Port-au-Prince L'UNION in French No 155, 17-19 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] The Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Information and Coordination announces that a Haitian military government decree dated 16 June 1989, based exclusively on the bill submitted to the government last 8 June by the provisional council of the Permanent Election Council [CEP], has been promulgated to govern the organization and operations of the CEP in order to render the CEP capable of properly carrying out the mission assigned to it by the Constitution.

Under the terms of this 16 June decree, the Permanent Electoral Council—whose acronym is to be CEP—is an independent institution created by public law, has legal status, is financially autonomous, and is headquartered in Port-au-Prince.

The CEP has all the rights, privileges, and prerogatives due an independent government institution and may exercise these rights, privileges, and prerogatives throughout the national territory and in Haitian embassies, consulates, and representations abroad. The Ministry of Justice is the administrative authority in charge of relations between the executive branch of the government and the CEP.

The CEP includes:
a) A Management Council
b) A press organ and a governing board under the direct supervision of the Management Council.
   —An Office of the Inspector General
   —An Electoral Litigation Office
c) An Office of the Director General, which coordinates the activities of:
   —A Directorate of Electoral Operations
   —A Directorate of Data Processing
   —An Office of the Administrative Director

It is to be noted that the Management Council is the institution's supreme organ for conception, orientation, litigation, decisionmaking, and supervision. This Management Council is made up of nine members appointed by decree by the executive branch of the government in conformity with the Constitution.

Under the transitory dispositions, the current members of the Management Council are temporary members and their mandate ends upon the installation of the new members to be appointed as per the prescriptions of the Constitution.

The 16 June 1989 decree also deals with the powers of the Management Council and its organs, the attributions of the Office of the Director General, the status of CEP personnel, and the institution's financial structure.

Though this decree of 16 June 1989, the executive has responded to the need to establish an institutional framework that will allow the CEP to carry out its duties in an independent and impartial manner without excluding cooperation with other government institutions.
Port-au-Prince, 16 June 1989
Directorate of Information

Newspaper Questions General Avril's Authority
FL2006200389 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Press review]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] HAITI EN MARCHE says Haiti has neither a dictatorship nor a democracy. For the first time in its history, and setting a rare example, Haiti finds itself unable to give itself a Pinochet. The repressive forces are not numerous enough nor are they well organized. The paper says this is why they are employing what it calls dirty repression and nocturnal terrorism.

This week, HAITI EN MARCHE expressed its doubts as to how much authority General Avril really has as the highest Army and government official. It also expresses doubts as to the general's political authority. The general does not have the moral authority for an economic project either, says HAITI EN MARCHE. The paper this week carries the translation of an article by Don Bohning that appeared in the 11 June edition of the MIAMI HERALD in which Bohning says Haiti is sinking ever deeper into disorder and that no one is running Haiti. HAITI EN MARCHE says that this kind of article in the MIAMI HERALD is usually a sign of concern on the part of the U.S. Government. Such articles also point to a big chance that there will be events during which 9 times out of 10 they replace a country's president with a good friend of the U.S. Government.

LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR this week discusses the problem of Armed Forces members with the law and the courts. The periodical published in Fontamara writes: As far as certain officers are concerned, the law does not exist, lawyers are imbeciles, and court decisions apply to civilians only. The military should support the courts and the police, but that is not what happens. [passage omitted] LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR speaks of the Army high command's willingness to solve this problem; however, this is a willingness that, according to all analyses, is not easy to translate into reality, says LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR. [passage omitted]

Regarding political matters, HAITI-PROGRES writes: General Avril does not want any investigation into the 29 November massacre. [passage omitted] The paper wonders whether a number of political sectors have a

real interest in having an investigation committee look into the 29 November massacre, although they want to make the Haitian people believe that elections will be held successfully this time.

Further on, HAITI-PROGRES writes: It is not Prosper Avril alone who is guaranteeing the (?life of Duvalierism), even though he did serve Duvalier well. There is even today a number of men who call themselves democrats who are supporting (?Duvalierism) and making the people's struggle more difficult. The paper discusses the presence of members of the liaison of the Democratic Forces in the government in the name of what liaison coordinator Daniel Narcisse terms the defense of the popular demands.

Finally, HAITI-PROGRES carries its interview with the president of Lund International. During the interview, Norman Lund acknowledges that he contacted five or six ministers of the Avril government. Norman Lund is very confident that this project will eventually be able to be carried out.

Panpra, Conacom Members Attend SI Congress

FL2106205789 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Three members of Panpra [Nationalistic and Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti] are participating in the congress of the Socialist International [SI] that begins in Stockholm, Sweden today. Serges Gilles, Arnold Antonin, and (Duly Brutus), all members of Panpra's Executive Secretariat, left Port-au-Prince last weekend to participate in this congress.

A Conacom delegation is also attending the congress. Conacom is the National Congress of the Democratic Movements [Congres National des Mouvements Democratiques, expansion as heard]. [passage omitted]

People's Organization Denounces High Prices

FL2006184289 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpts] The National Alliance of People's Organizations, ANOP, at a news conference at the headquarters of the Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers [CATH] on 19 June, said that it is permanently relaunching a mobilization campaign against the high cost of living, taxes, abuses, and insecurity in Haiti.

According to ANOP, the ORDP [Organization for the Assembly and Defense of the Peasants], which is the ANOP's peasant sector, launched a campaign of mobilization against the high cost of living last 6 December. The government was forced to say something because of this uprising of the peasants. It held seminars for section chiefs, met with section chiefs, and published the decree that says it is the Haitian people who are going to choose the people they want to lead them in the communal sections.

ANOP says these responses do not at all correspond to what the peasant population is asking for.

Regarding the high cost of living, ANOP says the population can see the real response in the way the prices of things are continuing to rise despite the decree on price controls issued on 28 February 1989. [passage omitted]

The bigshots are teasing the people, so to speak, by making promises and not delivering. ANOP feels the people most responsible for the high cost of living are the big speculators, industrialists, merchants, and the government.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] [Passage omitted] The state had led the population to believe that it had taken this matter in hand. This is why it issued a decree on 28 February 1989. So there is no point in going and forming a committee now, going and wheeling and dealing underhandedly, saying they are going to reflect upon the matter. They have been aware of the situation for a long time. They even issued a decree on the matter. We think that (?what they need to do) is implement the decree. All these meetings being held now are a waste of time. They are meant to win time from the people, to demobilize people, in order to (?evade) the demands the people are making.

So, this matter of a committee constitutes major demagogy and we denounce it with all our force. We are willing to mobilize because it is a matter of life or death. It is simply not possible for people to continue to live under such conditions, with all this insecurity, in such abject poverty. The people can't wait on this matter. [end recording]

Regarding this same matter, ANOP says that in order for the cost of living to improve a bit, the government would have to abolish the marketplace site cards and the tax on livestock. The section chiefs should not be allowed to deal with money. The section chief should not be taking one red cent from the people because the government is already paying him. The government must sit down with the workers organizations and raise the minimum wage in both urban and rural areas. The government must apply the 28 February 1989 law on price controls.

Furthermore, the government must say what products have fixed prices and how it arrived at these prices. The government should inform the population in each geographical department over the radio as to what the fixed price is for each region.

Thus, the government must lower the taxes on basic commodities and, at the same time, lower the profits for merchants and industrialists on these commodities.

The government must increase the price of the foodstuffs the peasants produce for sale overseas, such as coffee, sisal, and cacao.

The government must freeze prices for at least 5 years. It should freeze rents for 5 years and build housing for the masses. It should lower and freeze the cost of school tuition. It should lower and freeze the price of books and building materials. As for the tools peasants need to do their work with, such as hoes, sickles, machetes, seeds, fertilizers, and (?irons), their prices should be lowered a great deal and they should be frozen for several years, too.

The people must be given better services—water, telephone, dispensaries—and the costs should (?be based) on the amount of money a person has. The price of electricity and water cannot be the same for a bigshot in Peguyville and a little nobody in Cite Soleil. Also, the government should remove the TCA [tax] on all services.

The government claims to be a good father. It must therefore encourage arts and crafts. Therefore, it should remove the taxes on artisans like carpenters, masons, cabinetmakers, bakers, and so forth (?in rural areas).

When ANOP considers the kinds of advantages the government is in the habit of giving bigshots, such as money to amortize their expenses and certificates so they won't have to pay taxes, and considering the amount of money the government makes off Teleco [Telecommunications d'Haiti, the national telephone company], Minoterie [d'Haiti, the national flour mill], and Ciment d'Haiti, to say nothing of the taxes the government gets from Esso, Shell, and Texaco, it can afford to give the people 1 gourde on each gallon of the 6 million gallons of gasoline remaining for the rest of the year. This comes to approximately $1 million that the government can give the people as relief, too. The government has to sit down with the drivers and lower the price of gasoline.

In order for all these things to get done, ANOP calls on all the people's organizations to better explain the matter of the high cost of living to the people, to explain to the people who is responsible for the high cost of living and how there are measures that can be taken immediately to improve this current situation. ANOP decrees a permanent mobilization on this matter, so that the government will take the measures ANOP has listed. All the people's organizations should do whatever they can, according to their possibilities, to protest against the high cost of living and against insecurity, says ANOP.

ANOP Demands Supported

FL2106224989 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpts] The Committee for the Defense of Miragoane's Interests, CODIM, has expressed support for the demands made by ANOP [National Alliance of People's Organizations] in its news conference the day before yesterday [19 June]. [passage omitted] CODIM says they wholeheartedly support ANOP's 10 proposals for the government to do something before the Haitian people's breath is cut off entirely.

CODIM invites the entire population of Miragoane, all students, unemployed individuals, workers, and all the poor, to a meeting to discuss these problems. It will be held at the parish center in Miragoane on Friday, 23 June, at approximately 1700. [passage omitted]

CATH Says Strike Planned for 'Very Soon'

FL2106194289 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] We will now hear from James Saint-Julien, our correspondent in Cap-Haitien, who informs us that certain Port-au-Prince union leaders visited the Cap-Haitien area yesterday to mobilize the population of northern Haiti on the drivers problems and the strike they are going to go on very soon.

[Correspondent James Saint-Julien] The CATH [Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers] representatives, CATH Executive Secretary Jean Auguste Mesyeux among them, with the men from the metropolitan area drivers association at their side—Idli Cameau, Jean-Claude Pierre-Louis, and others—seized the opportunity provided by their tour of northern Haiti to invite all journalists to a news conference at APDN headquarters on Monday [19 June]. APDN is the People's Association of Northern Haiti [Asosyasyon Popile No].

The men said their tour fell within the framework of a mobilization to motivate the population in connection with the strike that will take place very soon.

CATH Secretary Mesyeux was the only (?speaker). He spoke of several problems that had the country in a real bind and of dangers threatening the nation, such as the project to sell La Tortue island. He said they can now put figures to the battle they are waging against the price of gasoline. They say gasoline could be sold for $1.20 [unit not specified].

Mesyeux said that strikes were the only means they had to get their demands attended to here in Haiti. He asked the population of Cap-Haitien to remain vigilant because the problem of insecurity currently hounding Port-au-Prince is going to extend to Cap-Haitien in a few days. [sentence as heard] It is going to prevent the people in Cap-Haitien from living in peace.

We are living in an anarchic country, said Mesyeux. Thus, every firefly must use its light to light its own way.

Therefore, they are issuing a call to everyone in Cap-Haitien, from A to Z, to contribute to the success of the drivers strike, as soon as the students' exams are over.

[Begin (?Mesyeux) recording] Each region [words indistinct] get these demands listened to. Thus, we think that in the coming (?week), not only the people in Cap-Haitien but the people in the four corners of Haiti are going to rise up and we are going to show General Avril that we, the Haitian people, are not the way he thinks we are. [end recording]

There have been constant complaints from many people traveling from Port-au-Prince about the severe aggression they are being subjected to by thugs wearing military uniforms and armed to the teeth with heavy-caliber automatic weapons on the pretext that they are (?performing military duties). Things are always hairy, especially for those who travel at night, because the formula consists of searching passengers, taking their money, and threatening them with death. At present, those who like to travel would do better, out of prudence, to travel in broad daylight.

Drivers Call for Nationwide Display 23 Jun

FL2106223789 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpts] [Ketly] The drivers unions are preparing a new offensive with a view to relaunching their demands. Rothschild?

[Rothschild] Yes, Ketly, the metropolitan area drivers who are union members are again going on the offensive with a view to forcing the Avril government to satisfy their demands: that the price of gasoline be lowered and that Traffic Department head Major Isidor Pongnon be transferred.

After a week's truce, the unionists are calling for people to honk their horns nationwide this Friday [23 June] at noon. [passage omitted]

The drivers also point out that traffic policemen are becoming increasingly hostile toward drivers.

The union members who held a news conference this morning consider Maj Isidor Pongnon a symbol of repression.

The honking scheduled for next Friday in Port-au-Prince is supposed to last 15 minutes.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording, in Creole] [Passage omitted] We ask all drivers to participate in this concert of horns. It is this concert that will determine our position, that will show that we are remaining firm in our position. [passage omitted]

Also, should the authorities fail to respond to our demands over the (?weekend), we take this opportunity to tell all drivers and the entire Haitian people to stock up on supplies at home, because if the authorities don't respond to our demands, in the future we are going to really strike out at them in order to get them to respond to our demands. [passage omitted]

We ask the entire Haitian people to participate in this honking, because that will determine.... [changes thought] we will be protesting against insecurity. This honking is to protest the insecurity, which is personified by Traffic Department head Isidor Pongnon, who is the very symbol of insecurity and repression. We will honk our horns and turn on our car lights precisely at noon, until 1215. We will assault their ears. Because it looks as if the authorities have cotton in their ears and can't hear our demands. [passage omitted] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Conflict Among Unions Over Strikes Noted

FL2106222789 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpts] There is conflict between the drivers unions and CATH/CLAT [Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers affiliated with the Latin American Central Organization of Workers]. The drivers unions accuse CATH/CLAT of wanting to destabilize their movement, which is aimed at getting their demands met. Here is Rothschild again:

[Rothschild] [Passage omitted] In a joint press release yesterday, four metropolitan area drivers unions denounce maneuvers by CATH/CLAT aimed at destabilizing their movement. The leaders of the metropolitan area's drivers union, the CSTH [Central Organization of Haitian Transport Workers Unions], the Petion-Ville drivers union, and the Arcahaie and Cabaret drivers union reproach CATH/CLAT for having listed without their consent their associations as being members of the private and public chauffeurs union.

Lexius Cajuste, president of the Metropolitan Area Public Transport Drivers Union [SCTPM], feels this CATH/CLAT initiative is biased since CATH/CLAT has never supported the drivers' demands.

[Begin Cajuste recording, in Creole] We have never sat down and discussed anything with CATH/CLAT. [passage omitted]

When we launched the strike, we never heard that a union called the Public and Private Drivers Union was supporting the strike we were on to get the price of gas lowered and Major Pongnon transferred! So, if back then they never even supported the strike, we don't see why they are now asking for (?us) to unite with them.

We see this as a maneuver, just like there was an Independent Chauffeurs Union of Carrefour, which, (?as you) know, was a macoute group that was formed. They were not drivers.

We are warning all drivers against all these people who are passing themselves off as drivers and who do not defend the interests of drivers. [end recording]

[Rothschild] For their part, the CATH/CLAT leaders are disappointed by the attitude of the metropolitan area's drivers unions. Germain Jean-Francois of CATH/CLAT says the Public and Private Drivers Union is not a new association. He says they are not trying to gather the different drivers unions under the banner of the Public and Private Drivers Union. He says the CATH/CLAT merely invited these unions to get together to discuss drivers' problems. The meeting called by CATH/CLAT was scheduled for tomorrow morning in Port-au-Prince. Here is the explanation of CATH/CLAT's Germain Jean-Francois:

[Begin Jean-Francois recording, in Creole] Well, I still to this day do not know what they are calling a maneuver to destablize the drivers; CATH/CLAT never went and negotiated any jobs on the basis of demands being made by a group of drivers. Nor did CATH/CLAT ever go and take money to wheel and deal underhandedly to lift any strike or anything like that. No! On the contrary, due to the fact that we see that these guys use the union movement to do just any old thing, we decided to tell all the drivers to sit down together and talk. [passage omitted]

If they want to come and sit down with us, fine; if they don't, they don't have to. Up to the present, I myself do not know if there are personal interests involved in what they are doing. If there are, let them keep their personal interests. They can do whatever they want. However, we ourselves, who really want to get our demands up to where they should go and who want to reach a solution with this person, have decided to sit down and talk with everyone who so desires. [end recording]

Conacom Denies Forming Alliance With Party

FL2006185789 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Before leaving for Stockholm to represent Conakom [National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements] at the big meeting of the Socialist International that is going to be held there, the members of Conakom feel it necessary to inform the general public and all members of all (?Conakom) organizations that Conakom has not concluded nor signed any alliance or understanding with any political party or any candidate, as is being rumored.

Conakom's Secretariat is not saying it will not form an alliance, under proper conditions, with any other political party or group struggling for the change the Haitian people has been demanding for a long time now. However, if there were to be such an alliance, it would have to be formed openly and decided on by a general assembly of Conakom's members. Thus, for the time being, no one at all is authorized to make any statements in Conakom's name or to reach any agreement with any candidate in Conakom's name.

Conakom has always denounced and will continue to denounce all crooked wheeling and dealing, all vile plots against the Haitian people, and all maneuverings aimed at seizing power through underhanded dealings without the Haitian people's having had a chance to put in their word on the matter.

Conakom reiterates that it is determined to continue to struggle at the side of the Haitian people and it will continue to support the Haitian people's demands until democracy has truly been established here in Haiti. It is a matter of putting our heads together and acting reasonably to change things in Haiti.

This note is signed for Conakom by Victor Benoit and Jean-Claude Bajeux.

More Detectives Asked To Turn in Weapons, Cards

FL2006145189 Port-au-Prince L'UNION in French No 152, 14 Jun 89 pp 1, 6

[All names as published]

[Text] In a follow-up to the Ministry of Interior and National Defense communique of 19 May 1989, the Port-au-Prince police ask the following fourth group of Dessalines Barracks detectives to bring into police general headquarters, as soon as possible, the weapons and cards in their possession: Serge Regis, Prosper Poteau, Jean Claude St. Eloi, Maximilien Luckner, Caetjen Victorin, Lundy Jn Yvenel, Jolifils Joseph Sauver, Nasson Joseph Jean Marie, Yves Michel, Romulus Normilus, Similien, Dieunou Janvier, Andre Jean Baptiste, Luckner Romulus, Max Duqueney, Botex Paul, Luckner Toussaint, Japhet Jonassaint, Sony Bazile, Dieusibon Cesar, Jassainte Vital, Mrs Anilus Cebonnaire, Charles Christophe, Herve Black, Dieuseul Jean, Jean Maxene Descades, Semerite Pierre, Fritz Douge, Fritsomme Victor, Jean Eustache, Felix Beauzile, Decius Augustin, Jacques Pradel, and Nilus Jn-Louis.

Jodel Lessage, executive officer in charge of public relations.

16 June 'Panic' in Gonaives Reported

FL2006171089 Port-au-Prince L'UNION in French No 155, 17-19 Jun 89 p 3

[From column entitled "Our Provinces in a Jumble"]

[Text] On the morning of Friday, 16 June, a wind of panic blew through certain sections of Gonaives, such as Raboto [name as published] and the area around the communal marketplace. Old tires were set on fire at certain intersections in Gonaives as of early in the morning.

According to certain area residents, this panic that started everyone running in all directions occurred when the population learned that former Sergeant David had disappeared on the night of 15 to 16 June 1989.

Peasants Group Issues Statement on Situation

FL2106213189 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpts] The Papaye Peasants Movement [MPP] continues to observe the general atmosphere in Haiti and 311 delegates, representing 120 local assemblies from the area in which the movement is established in the central plateau, issued a several-point press release on 17 June. In the press release, they discussed diverse points responsible for the general atmosphere in the country for some time now.

Regarding insecurity, the MPP says we are in a period of insecurity, anxiety, and fear never before seen in Haiti. [passage omitted] This insecurity is due to fighting between forces of death and other forces of death. It is due to division among the pillagers and macoutes. They are fighting over the cow's carcass, over the kill, so to speak. This means the Haitian people must organize their own insecurity. [sentence as heard]

Regarding repression and intimidation of poor peasants, they point out that the macoute military have thrown in their lot with the large macoute landowners with a view to crushing the peasants in Grand Bois, in the Marchand Dessalines area. Also, in northeastern Haiti [words indistinct] the military come crashing into the sessions the peasants hold. They shoot into the air, intimidate the peasants, arrest them, and block the peasants organizations. Thus, the MPP is demanding full freedom for peasants in the four corners of Haiti to organize and mobilize so as to hold a funeral, so to speak, for all the forces of death.

The MPP demands that macoute military and all section chiefs stop manhandling the peasants, intimidating them, and stealing their money. [passage omitted]

Further on, the press release says: No elections without punishing the criminals! No elections without satisfying the people's demands! [passage omitted]

The criminals responsible for all the massacres and murders are walking around scot-free under the protection of the government. They have weapons and they have money. Are we going to take ourselves to the slaughterhouse again? Elections, yes, but the criminals must be tried first. Elections, yes, but Creole pigs first, security first, and a lowering of the price of the products the poor most need first. Elections, yes, but the satisfaction of the demands first.

The MPP continues: We don't believe that a government that has never paid any attention to the Haitian people can really hold elections. We have no ears for either the CEP [Provisional/Permanent Election Council] or the candidates. Down with any and all fake elections unless the proper conditions are present.

Regarding the Dominican Republic's sugar camps, the MPP asks all organizations in the people's camp to prepare to block any trafficking in our brothers. The MPP says: We must rise up to demand justice for the more than 400,000 Haitians who are living in slavery in the Dominican Republic. Down with all plots, all cahoots entered into, at the expense of poor peasants.

As for the drivers' demands, the MPP supports these demands wholeheartedly—that the price of gasoline be lowered, that the head of the traffic department be transferred, and that the Army provide security for the population instead of for a single person.

Creole pigs is the MPP's number one demand, and the number one demand of all poor peasants in the four corners of Haiti, says the MPP. [passage omitted]

Lastly, the MPP says it is informing the minister of agriculture that they are not fighting to obtain a few pigs from the (Damassin) project; nor are they fighting to obtain for the MPP an authorization to import pigs; nor are they fighting for the peasants of the central plateau. They are fighting together with all poor peasants in the four corners of Haiti for the Haitian Government to do whatever it has to do to set up a program to repopulate Haiti with Creole pigs with the money from taxes.

Armed Robbers 'Becoming Bolder Each Day'

FL2106220289 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpt] The acts of banditry in Haiti are continuing with a vengeance. Armed robbers are becoming bolder each day. They operate with no problems both at night and in broad daylight. It looks as if no one can bother them.

Yesterday, at around 1300, a team of armed robbers stole approximately $12,000 and some checks from a place on Lalue [major thoroughfare that runs between Port-au-Prince and Petion-Ville]. The place robbed was on Lalue, in front of 2d Way Jeremie. The robbers robbed the place and departed at their ease.

And that's not all. The night before last, a team of armed individuals robbed a pawn shop on Des Dalles Road. According to the owner, the thieves made off with more than $3,000 worth of merchandise. There was also much shooting to clear people out of the area so the robbers could operate.

Also, there were many searches effected the night before last in several parts of the capital, especially on De la Reunion Street and Oswald Durand Street, where a soldier was shot and killed Saturday morning.

In northern Haiti, on Saturday night, thieves attacked a vehicle on Morne Puilboreau. One of the occupants of the vehicle was wounded.

[Cap-Haitien correspondent James Saint-Julien] On Saturday night, murderers and thugs well-armed with heavy-caliber automatic weapons who are operating on Morne Puilboreau—on the road to Cap-Haitien—captured a vehicle from Port-au-Prince that was heading for Cap-Haitien. The vehicle encountered a barricade. In front of the barricade were two individuals armed with machetes and four others carrying heavy-caliber automatic weapons. These men asked them to stop and turn out the vehicle's lights.

The vehicle—there were several people inside—did stop and the occupants chose to resist. During the argument, the murderers took to the hills. They did a lot of firing. A citizen named Catmann Sajouste was hit in the neck with a bullet. We interviewed Yoseul, who was also in the car:

[Begin Yoseul recording] We encountered a barricade, consisting of rocks and so forth. I saw that there were two individuals with machetes in their hands standing by the barricade. As soon as we appeared, they signaled us to stop, and we did. As soon as we stopped, one of the guys at the barricade left and the other remained at the barricade, machete in hand. He told us to stay put.

After a while, two men armed with revolvers—one man, further down, put something over his head to camouflage himself and further up, there was another one, armed with an Uzi. [sentence as heard] They signaled to the men to turn off the vehicle's lights. They told us to turn off [words indistinct] but we kept the car running, and the lights stayed on.

Meanwhile, there were some men to whom I had given a lift. I had picked them up in Gonaives. There was also (?the) driver, who had had a problem with (?the) workers as well as a passenger. [end recording]

Many people traveling from Port-au-Prince are complaining of being attacked by well-armed thugs. Most of the time these men search them, take everything they have on them, and threaten them with death. Thus, out of prudence, it would be wiser for people wishing to go to Port-au-Prince to travel in daylight. [passage omitted]

Further on Criminal Activity, Insecurity

FL2106221589 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Insecurity persists here in Haiti despite the chief of state's reassuring speech last weekend. Armed individuals attacked a money exchange in broad daylight yesterday in Port-au-Prince, making off with some $12,000.

[Reporter Marcus, speaking Creole] [Passage omitted] From last weekend to the present, there have been several criminal acts in Port-au-Prince, at gas stations, money exchanges, and against individuals.

[Second reporter, speaking Creole] First, let's talk about what happened in broad daylight on Tuesday 20 June at a money exchange, Marcus, from which an armed individual stole $12,000 and some checks. [passage omitted]

Also, a man and his wife driving along the Delmas Road at around 2330 Monday night were fired upon with automatic weapons by five well-armed civilians, who encircled them. Thank God, the couple managed to escape.

[Begin recording, in Creole] [Unidentified speaker] I was going up Delmas Road fairly fast last night [19 June]. Suddenly, in front of Grandou Plaza [a small shopping center], five men appeared and started firing on my car.

[Reporter] Were there searches going on in the Delmas area at that time?

[Speaker] No, and the men weren't in the middle of the road. They leaped out in front of me. They ran at the car and told me to stop. I was going to stop but I was going so fast that I was unable to brake and they opened fire on the car. [passage omitted] They were wearing civilian clothing and they had a pickup [preceding word in English] [passage omitted] [end recording]

Also on Tuesday, 20 June, Dr Andre Guillaume lost his car in a matter of seconds. As the doctor's mother-in-law and his child sat in the car in front of the child's school in Petion-Ville, two armed individuals appeared and pressured the old lady to give them the car. The car has not yet been found. Dr Andre Guillaume himself will give us more details.

[Begin recording, in Creole] [Guillaume] Two men—one of whom appeared to be a somewhat lighter-skinned, mixed-blood type, wearing a cap—pulled guns on them, made them get out of the car, and took the car. [passage omitted] It happened at about 1330 today. The car is a small blue 1984 Toyota (?Starlet) with a soft-top. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Marcus, speaking Creole] We remind listeners that a Texaco gas station on Lalue was robbed last weekend. And Friday, shortly after the speech announcing that a new plan to fight insecurity had been set in motion, a doctor's vehicle was fired upon as he drove along the Carrefour Road. The doctor suffered a head wound. [passage omitted]

The climate of insecurity is attracting the attention of many political leaders. Hubert de Ronceray, secretary general of the MDN [Mobilization for National Development], has stated in a press release that it is General Avril who is responsible for the climate of insecurity prevailing in Haiti.

[Begin de Ronceray recording, in Creole] The insecurity has been set in motion precisely to prevent elections from being held, to discourage everyone, to make everyone set aside the idea of elections. Therefore, I think that, on the contrary, everyone should make the government understand that the insecurity it thinks is going to allow it to hold on to power definitively is going to turn against it. Consequently, everyone must denounce this insecurity as being a malevolent maneuver on the part of the authorities so as to hold on to power definitively, and definitively shunt aside prospects for elections.

I myself think that if there were really goodwill, good faith, on the part of the authorities, they would take measures to control the streets and protect families and property. They would catch the people causing the insecurity. They would follow up on certain measures they have announced. All they do is talk about measures but they never actually do anything. You never hear about any court trying people who have killed people, etc. You don't hear of this happening at all in Haiti. I mean, there are no real, legal measures taken that could serve to calm people's apprehensions a bit.

Thus, in the final analysis, I think the government is on the verge of succeeding at its feat; that is, creating a climate of insecurity, informing everyone that elections cannot be held because of insecurity. Well, in the last analysis, what are we going to end up with? With the reality we didn't want; that is, a government that sits there with its arms crossed. You will keep hearing about people dying and there will never be any elections held and we will fall back into the same mess we had before 7 February 1986. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Gas Station Hours Limited for Security Reasons

FL2106210589 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpt] The National Association of Importers of Petroleum Products, Anadipp, informs the public in general and drivers in particular that at the end of the special general assembly it held at its headquarters at 1700 on 19 June, the distributors decided jointly to limit the working hours of gas stations to 0600 to 1900.

Anadipp says this decision is evidence of its sincere desire to protect the lives of gas station attendants who have been in serious danger recently. [passage omitted]

Theft of Pipes From Water System Decried

FL2106214489 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] The Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Information and Coordination calls the attention of the public in general and CAMEP [Centrale Autonome Metropolitaine d'Eau Potable, the national water works] subscribers in particular to the fact that there have been several cases of people stealing pipes along the water distribution network. These thefts have occurred over the past several weeks.

CAMEP does not want these people doing this. Therefore, it invites the population to be a little more vigilant than usual, in its own interest, so as ensure that no one tampers with the network to steal the government's pipes. Anyone tampering with the network should be carrying an identification card issued by CAMEP. The population should immediately alert the police to any suspicious tampering with the network so as to thwart all actions by these criminal evildoers, who are endangering the lives of the people using the water system.

This press release comes from CAMEP. CAMEP says that many people have been stealing pipes from the water distribution network over the past few weeks. Should it see or suspect anyone of doing this, CAMEP asks the population to immediately call the police so that the police can capture the person.

This press release was issued by the Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Information and Coordination.

Radio Station Thanks Avril for Financial Help

FL2106224489 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] We have good news for our listeners in the provinces: Radio Metropole is happy to announce that it will soon be able to get its 10-kilowatt transmitter, which was damaged during the incidents that occurred last 1 and 2 April, working again.

We wish to particularly thank the head of the military government who kept his promise and helped us financially to get our radio station started up again.

Costa Rica

Central Bank President Reports Imports Increase

PA2106201189 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Jun 89 p 2-a

[Summary] Eduardo Lizano, president of the Costa Rican Central Bank, expressed concern over the unusual increase in imports. Lizano revealed that the Central Bank's board of directors is conducting a study of this economic phenomenon. He did not rule out the possibility of implementing measures to limit imports. In the 1st quarter of 1989, the foreign trade balance showed a deficit of approximately $80 million. Exports during this period amounted to $347 million, while imports reached $434 million. However, Lizano noted that exports have increased as a result of the country's economic recovery, explaining that a prosperous economy means that there is a greater capacity to produce raw materials, equipment, and capital goods.

El Salvador

U.S. Nun 'Seriously' Wounded Near Zaragoza

PA2206131089 Paris AFP in Spanish 0622 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jun (AFP)—Mary Stanislaus Makeil, a U.S. nun, was seriously wounded today when shots were fired at a vehicle in which she was traveling near Zaragoza, 20 km southwest of the capital city, church sources have reported.

Makeil was traveling with two other nuns belonging to the order of the Charity of the Incarnate Word in a private vehicle along the highway between San Salvador and Zaragoza, when unidentified assailants in another vehicle opened fire. Juana Margarita Flores, one of the nuns traveling with Makeil, explained that one of the bullets hit Makeil near the right ear.

After the incident, the nuns took Makeil to San Rafael Hospital in Santa Tecla. However, due to the seriousness of her condition, she was transported overnight to a private hospital in the Salvadoran capital city, where she will undergo emergency surgery.

The three nuns work at the Oscar Arnulfo Romero Community (COAR), which takes care of war orphans. One may recall that in 1980, four U.S. nuns who were traveling from the Comalapa Airport to San Salvador were killed by Salvadoran national guardsmen.

Antiterrorist Law, Legal Reforms Discussed

PA2106144689 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Justice Minister Oscar Santamaria said that a special law to fight terrorism is not really necessary because the country already has legislation at different levels and covering various aspects of the matter. However, he added: "It might be a good idea to incorporate certain modifications to be able to fight terrorism."

Santamaria said that there has been discussion on creating laws to control terrorism, but he noted that "the latest opinion is to reform existing penal laws." If this is done, he said, it would be in the form of a general legal reform rather than passing specific laws.

He also said that a penal law reform including new elements pertaining to criminal activity would be very acceptable at the present time.

"Various segments of society are concerned with this issue and want to contribute in one way or another to advancing the initiative. The present efforts to reform penal laws are not isolated occurrences, because the general public regards this as a necessity," the government official said.

Minister Oscar Santamaria attended a seminar as a special guest to study two projects stemming from the Central American agreements. The seminar was held at the Salvadoran Industrialists Association on 18 June.

Armed Forces Favor Proposed Antiterrorist Law

PA2206000289 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0230 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Report by Carlos Armando Rivera]

[Text] The Armed Forces today endorsed the approval of the antiterrorist bill before the Legislative Assembly. The Salvadoran Defense Minister argued that the bill is in the people's interest.

Salvadoran Defense Minister General Rafael Humberto Larios said that although the Army does not know all the details regarding the bill, it is clear that the country needs a law that guarantees peace, employment, and justice.

Gen Larios added that such a law is necessary to fight insurgency and social disruptions.

[Begin Larios recording] If the state wants to fight disorder, anarchy, and abuses, then it is necessary and appropriate for the government to use all legal means to counter these situations.

I believe the Salvadoran president's intentions are good when he speaks of adapting the current laws to the country's needs. It is the duty of the government to adapt our laws to the current situation since doing so responds to the demands and legitimate aspirations of Salvadoran society. The Salvadoran people need peace, justice, and employment. Any effort the government makes to end violence in the country—including adapting our laws—is the least we can do to help the Salvadoran people. [end recording]

Defense Minister Gen Larios appeared before the Legislative Assembly accompanied by an Army delegation to request the discussion of three bills that include social demands and improvements to the judicial and public security systems.

The bills were presented under the following names: Law of Social Benefits for Military Veterans; Law for the Clearance, Registration, and Control of Private Security Personnel and Groups or Units Used to Protect State's and Private Sector's Patrimony; and Law for General Registration of Fingerprints.

[Begin Larios recording] For institutions to efficiently do their jobs, it is necessary to provide them with legal instruments that will help them conduct quick and accurate criminal investigations, which require effective identification of people.

For a very long time our country has suffered because of an inefficient identity-card system, because the current system, which uses the personal identity cedula issued by municipal authorities, does not effectively identify people. [end recording]

The bills presented before the Legislative Assembly include the creation of an identity card that will include personal information and a photograph. This document could replace the cedula, because the latter has too may defects and is easily altered.

The bills also include provisions for the creation of a fingerprints file that will contain the fingerprints of most Salvadorans in order to improve civilian control.

UDN Official Opposes Antiterrorist Law

PA2106193989 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Report by Boris Zelada on statements by Mario Aguinada Carranza, secretary general of the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN); date and place not given—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] The Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN) this morning announced its position on the document known as the antiterrorist law, which ruling party members are trying to pass at the Legislative Assembly as amendments to the Penal Code.

In this regard, UDN Secretary General Mario Aguinada Carranza said that, to begin with, this bill violates what little democratic freedom the Salvadoran people have gained over the past few years. He said that all national sectors have strongly criticized the bill after learning of it, calling it a return to the past.

[Aguinada] "We want to point out that we are surprised because less than 15 days after Mr Cristiani solemnly proclaimed that his government would strictly adhere to the Salvadoran Constitution and laws, ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] deputies of the faction with links to Roberto D'Aubuisson—such as [Assembly President Ricardo Alvarenga] Valdivieso, [Sigifredo] Ochoa, and [Roberto] Angulo—have been working on the so-called law for the defense of the democratic system. This law represents an open and direct denial of constitutional rights.

"This document, which Mr Alvarenga Valdivieso says has not been officially presented, indeed exists. The ARENA legislative bloc has been working on it at the request of Interior Minister [and Salvadoran Vice President] Francisco Merino, who is also aligned with D'Aubuisson's faction. This law shows how the government and ARENA understand the concept of legal and democratic rule."

In addition, Aguinada Carranza said that if the Legislative Assembly approves this bill, it will be one of the biggest blunders this government may ever commit.

[Aguinada, in progress] "... turns out that, according to ARENA's plans, they [not further identified] would completely disappear. We feel that this would be tantamount to returning to the Stone Age and very much like what happened during the times of dictator Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, when every political opponent was either legally oppressed or simply eliminated."

Aguinada Carranza said that he agrees with Salvadoran popular sectors that the ruling party is fascist.

[Aguinada] "ARENA is trying to establish a totalitarian and fascist government, which will deny the validity of any political opposition. To those in power, it would be illegal even to think. In addition, this bill shows that the ARENA government has little interest in seeking a solution to the political conflict. Why? Because it says that it wants to engage in a dialogue and to appoint a commission to establish contacts with the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and, in the meantime, it is trying to enact this law. This law merely adds to the controversy, intensifies the conflict, and ultimately contributes to the spiral of violence."

To conclude, Aguinada said that if the bill is approved, it may trigger a wave of repression that would be more intense than the one currently experienced by the popular masses, bearing in mind that the media's right to report would be severely curtailed.

ARENA's Regalado Denies Link to Death Squad

PA2106225389 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Interview with Nationalist Republican Alliance leader Antonio Regalado by unidentified reporter in San Salvador; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Legislative and government sources have stated the United States has increased its contacts with extreme-right leaders in El Salvador, including

Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] leader Roberto D'Aubuisson. The same sources said the increase of contacts represents a change in the U.S. Government's foreign policy after endangering the U.S. Congress' unconditional support to El Salvador. The sources, quoted today by THE WASHINGTON POST, said Washington feels trapped between its desire to support Alfredo Cristiani's new government in El Salvador and its fear that radical sectors in D'Aubuisson's ARENA will control power.

The wave of murders perpetrated by death squads linked with D'Aubuisson prompted the U.S. Government in 1984 to forbid its diplomats to have any contacts with the right-wing leader after he was accused of trying to assassinate U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the order is now being reviewed by U.S Ambassador William Walker. D'Aubuisson—who now has a seat in the Legislative Assembly—as well as other ARENA leaders are being invited to official events.

The sources also stated their concern because persons exiled because of their participation in the death squads will return to El Salvador. Nine persons linked with those groups were identified in a list by George Bush, who was vice president at the time, during his visit to El Salvador in 1983. At least three have returned to the Central American country, according to THE WASHINGTON POST: Colonel Eric Moran, Colonel Nicolas Carranza, and Dr Hector Antonio Regalado.

Doctor, this information was published in Washington by THE WASHINGTON POST. What is your opinion about this?

[Regalado] First, thank you for allowing me to address the Salvadoran people. I have always tried to tell the truth and would particularly like to tell you, who are helping me so much in the struggle to defend my honor, that I have been facing these kinds of charges for quite a while. We could not defend ourselves in the past because we were under a Christian Democratic regime and I suffered persecution. On one occasion, I went to the Defense Ministry and talked with the minister. I clearly stated I was not linked with the death squads. On that date, a document was issued to certify that I had requested the authorities to investigate me. I do not remember the exact date right now, but the minister issued a document that could confirm the truth of my words.

[Reporter] Doctor, according to reports, George Bush came to El Salvador when he was vice president and confirmed a list of nine persons linked with the death squads. The cable report mentions three names—two military officers and you—as members of the death squads. Were you out of the country at the time, Doctor?

[Regalado] No, I was in the country and have always been here. It is easy to place names on a list. I have always said the important thing is to present evidence, and I have constantly demanded to see the evidence that proves such charges.

[Reporter] Doctor, you mention you were persecuted during the previous administration. Do you feel that you can more easily clear your case now?

[Regalado] Of course—just as many other Salvadorans who are in the same situation.

[Reporter] Doctor, have you talked with the Catholic Church, Msgr Rivera y Damas, and Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez about the situation—particularly because you are linked with Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero's death?

[Regalado] I did not think it was necessary, because when they investigated the case, they realized I had enough evidence to prove my innocence in Msgr Romero's case.

[Reporter] Doctor, do you fear for your life when a report like this is published in the United States? What will you do, Doctor?

[Regalado] Of course; I believe the plan goes beyond that. I do not want to say anything, but I do have my views. There is certainly danger. The lives of those accused of being death squad members are endangered. I have plans to go to the U.S. Embassy today or tomorrow and request a visa to travel to the United States. I will try to prove there that it is all a lie.

[Reporter] Doctor, What happened when the situation arose and you were suddenly accused of being involved in Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero's assassination and of having links with the death squads? What have you done to clear the situation before the Salvadoran people?

[Regalado] First, it happened on a Sunday afternoon. I had gathered with my family and suddenly I see myself with a beard... [corrects himself] depicted with a beard. I jumped up from my chair and was quite scared, because the Christian Democratic Party had no evidence to accuse me of murder. After the first impression wore off, I began to think about preparing my legal defense. That is what I have been doing, up to the moment when the 4th penal judge issued a ruling. The last time I talked with some YSKL friends, I showed them the document.

[Reporter] Specifically speaking and to conclude the interview, do you deny any participation in the death squads and in Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero's murder? Do you have evidence that can counter the accusations against you?

[Regalado] On the the contrary, I have always demanded to see the evidence supporting the accusations against me.

[Reporter] Doctor, thank you.

15 Guerrilla Casualties Claimed in Recent Clashes

PA2106215489 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1350 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Report by Francisco Valencia]

[Text] The following is a report of events that occurred in the past few hours in San Salvador and in the interior of the country. Military sources reported several clashes with rebels in different parts of the country and indicated that at least 12 guerrillas were killed and 3 rebels were wounded.

According to the military report, Atlacatl Battalion troops fought against a guerrilla unit near El Ajustal creek in San Jose Guayabal, and a rebel was killed. Arce Battalion troops also reported clashes with rebels in Sorola, Morazan Department. The report indicates a rebel was killed and his AR-15 rifle was confiscated. The rebels confirmed the strong clash but reported no casualties.

The Salvadoran Air Force reported its troops clashed with rebels near Moa, San Sebastian, San Vicente Department, and wounded two rebels. In the same department, the Cavalry Regiment reported a clash with rebels near El Lindero hill after which the troops reportedly confiscated at least 500 cartridges and 6 40-mm grenades. The 5th Infantry Brigade also reported their troops clashed with guerrillas in Las Vueltas, San Sebastian, where they wounded a rebel and confiscated his M-16 rifle, 100 cartridges, and additional war material.

The 3d Infantry Brigade reported that three unarmed rebels turned themselves in to military units. The deserters, presumably from the Revolutionary People's Army, ERP, were identified as Ana Patricia Castrellon Gomez, alias Ana; Jose Concepcion Ventura Guzman, alias Jorge; and Jose Obdulio Contreras Porfirio, alias Andres. The 3d Infantry Brigade men accepted the rebel deserters.

Military Detachment No. 7 in Guachapan reported that during an Army patrol near El Porvenir Jocotillo, Santa Ana Department, their men discovered a weapons cache of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. The cache contained four rifles: three M-16's and a G-3A3. They also found 600 cartridges of different calibers, 5 Claymore mines, [word indistinct] grenades, and a large amount of explosives material.

The guerrillas also reported that yesterday afternoon they destroyed or damaged a UH-1N rocket-carrying helicopter that participated in the clashes that began yesterday afternoon in San Gerardo, San Miguel Department. The clashes began at 1700 and continued at least until 1800, according to the clandestine Radio Venceremos. Venceremos did not report casualties during the clashes but did note that during the fighting, several helicopters arrived to reinforce Cuzcatlan Battalion, which was being attacked by rebels, and that the rebels' antiaircraft fire managed to hit the UH-1N helicopter mentioned earlier. We repeat, this occurred yesterday afternoon during heavy fighting mainly in Belen, San Gerardo, to the north of San Miguel Department.

Suchitoto civilian sources reported that FMLN troops again harassed police posts and an artillery brigade. The harassment and clashes occurred between 0720 and 0735. The report added that this is the second consecutive clash in the area and that no casualties were reported on either side.

Last night, FMLN urban commandos in San Salvador totally destroyed a telephone booth located on 11th Northern Avenue, betweeen 1st Street and 3d Street East. According to the sources, the commandos placed a bomb in the phone booth.

Coprefa Reports FMLN Casualties, Losses

PA2106155289 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1740 GMT 20 Jun 89

["Bulletin" issued by Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa)—date and place not given]

[Text] Army troops have wounded five terrorists, dismantled three camps, and destroyed 42 booby traps. Ramon Belloso Battalion troops wounded five FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] guerrillas during a skirmish near (El Petacon) hill in Cinqueras, Cabanas Department, and seized various kinds of war materiel. The same military unit dismantled two makeshift camps set up by the FMLN in the vicinity of San Antonio and El Rincon cantons, also in Cinqueras Jurisdiction. The troops seized materiel used to manufacture explosives as well as medicine and foodstuffs.

Another terrorist camp was destroyed by members of the Armed Forces Engineering Military Detachment near El Coyol River, Zacatecoluca Jurisdiction, La Paz Department. The detachment reported that the hideout was large enough to house approximately 40 subversives.

Meanwhile, Atlacatl Battalion troops destroyed 37 booby traps that the FMLN terrorists had placed in the area near El Rincon village, La Cruz Canton, and the (El Ocusal) stream in San Jose Guayabal Juris, Cuscatlan Department. Similar actions were carried out by Atonal Battalion troops during patrol missions at the Sunza Farm, Berlin Jurisdication, Usulutan Department, where they destroyed five FMLN booby traps intended to harm the civilian population.

In addition, a soda truck was set on fire yesterday by members of the Bread, Land, Work, and Freedom Movement, an UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers] member organization, near Centennial Park in San

Salvador. Residents said that it is necessary to stamp out acts of vandalism by these front organizations because they are destroying the people's property and sources of employment.

Radio Venceremos Reports 20-21 June Fighting
PA2206023789

[Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 0006 GMT on 21 June broadcasts approximatley 8 minutes of reports on recent fighting between Salvadoran Army forces and Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrillas.

The station begins by congratuling its FMLN units in northern San Miguel for damaging a Salvadoran Army UH-1N helicopter in San Gerardo. The announcer says that "at 1700 on 20 June, fire fights were ongoing at Caserio Belen, San Gerardo jurisdiction, to the north of San Miguel Department, where fighting continues at this time. The clashes are with Cuscatlan Battalion troops and various Air Force helicopters have arrived at the scene. One of our antiaircraft units opened fire and a U.S.-manufactured UH-1N helicopter was hit, forcing it to make an emergency landing." The announcer adds that this is the fourth helicopter hit by FMLN fire within the last week.

The radio also reports that "at 0600 on 19 June, we attacked a special forces company belonging to the Arce Battalion in El Portillo, Torola jurisdiction. At 1800 our forces again attacked them at San Jose and are now pursuing the enemy in the area."

The station says that one casualty was inflicted upon Atlacatl Battalion units in La Presa, Platanares canton. The announcer adds that FMLN guerrillas attacked the same battalion again at 2200 on 19 June in the Suchitoto area and inflicted an estimated four casualties "on the enemy forces." The station goes on to say that at 0100 on 20 June, FMLN forces attacked the Pantera Battalion La Cruz neighborhood, Suchitoto, killing one soldier.

The radio continues: "At 1320 on 19 June, we fought Tazumal Battalion soldiers at Canton Tahulapa, Metapan jurisdiction, and inflicted three casualties. That same day in the Santa Ana Department, we attacked a patrol at El Tabloncito, Texistepeque, where we inflicted one more casualty." The announcer concludes the report by congratulating the FMLN units that carried out "armed propaganda activities" in Piedra Azul, San Rafael Oriente.

Guatemala

New National Police Director General Sworn In
PA2106215989 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 20 Jun 89 p 6

[Summary] Government Minister Roberto Valle Valdizan yesterday swore in Colonel Giovanni Valerio Cardenas as director general of the National Police. The ceremony took place in the National Police palace. Rene Cifuentes Echeverria was confirmed in his post as second commander of the National Police. Elio Sanchez will serve as third commander and inspector general of the same institution.

Rebels Attack Police Posts, Wound 5 Civilians
PA2106215689 Guatemala City LA HORA in Spanish 19 Jun 89 p 7

[Text] Police substations in San Juan Alotenango, Chimaltenango Department, and San Miguel Duenas, Sacatepequez Department, were attacked last night at 2130. The attacks occurred prior to a takeover of the town, in which approximately 80 subversives addressed the people on extreme-left political issues.

The two attacks, perpetrated by men and women carrying all kinds of weapons, caused considerable damage, particularly to the police substations, where they stole .30-caliber M-1 carbines, .38-caliber revolvers, and two radio communication systems. However, none of the agents on duty at the two substations was wounded.

An official Army communique indicated that the takeover of San Miguel Duenas occurred during a circus show the people were watching. The attackers waited for the people to come out and then held a rally.

The worst problem occurred when one of the families reached the highway in a pick-up and the rebels opened fire, wounding five persons; 12-year-old Brus Wilson Medina Barrera later died from his wounds.

The following were also wounded during the attack: 16-year-old Nohemi Jerez Bran, 21-year-old Carmen Rosa Barrera Gonzalez, 50-year-old Carmen Gonzalez de Barrera, and 12-year-old Anabella Ramos Cabrera. All four are currently in a hospital intensive care ward.

Official police sources said they are currently making an inventory to ascertain how many weapons were stolen, but it is calculated that approximately 30 carbines and revolvers were taken in addition to the communication equipment.

The Army also reported that combat units were sent to comb the area and look for the criminals, but results have thus far been negative.

Information gathered among the people indicates that most of the attackers are from the region, primarily from Chimaltenango itself. Only one or two of the attackers looked like outsiders. However, the people were too afraid to provide more details about the latter.

This type of operation was customary a few years ago, but only minor cases have been reported among the southern coast farms, and those cases involve attacks on vehicles.

Honduras

Azcona Letter to Ortega Scores D'Escoto Remarks

PA2206043789 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0125 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo today described as "disrespectful and criminal" statements by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who on Tuesday, 20 June, in Caracas accused the Honduran president of establishing a "narcostate" in his country.

In a letter sent today to his Nicaraguan counterpart, Daniel Ortega, Azcona rejected D'Escoto's statements, "which come at a time when we area presidents are making efforts to achieve domestic peace and democracy in each of our countries."

D'Escoto also rejected Honduras as host for the upcoming Central American presidential summit, which will presumably take place 7 to 9 July near the Port of Tela, on the Atlantic Coast, 300 km north of Tegucigalpa.

Azcona's letter adds that "there is nothing as grotesque and rude as these unfounded claims, which, by the way, are disrespectful to you, Mr President, because they contradict a joint accord we signed at Costa del Sol (El Salvador), which designates Honduras as the host country of the upcoming regional presidential summit."

The Honduran president pointed out that he "does not want to think that the irresponsible statements made by the foreign minister are part of a political maneuver designed to boycott the summit" scheduled for 7, 8, and 9 July in the port city of Tela.

Azcona added: "I am waiting for a reply from you regarding the holding of the presidential summit on these dates. An invitation was sent to you yesterday, Tuesday."

President Azcona, like his Costa Rican and Guatemalan colleagues, Oscar Arias and Vinicio Cerezo, respectively, decided not to attend the inauguration of Peronist Carlos Menem, Argentina's president-elect, on 8 July, because of the upcoming summit.

It has been unofficially made known that Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani will not attend Menem's inaugural either.

D'Escoto also said in Caracas that he opposes Nicaragua's participation, in the person of President Daniel Ortega, in a summit on Honduran territory.

According to D'Escoto, Nicaragua is not willing to discuss at the upcoming summit a lawsuit that his country filed against Honduras at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague (The Netherlands) for lending its territory to the "contras."

Azcona has reiterated in the past few days that that issue and the demobilization of 11,000 contras stationed in eastern Honduras will be on the agenda of the next presidential summit.

Nicaragua 2 years ago sued Honduras at The Hague for lending its territory to the contras, who tried to topple the regime headed by Ortega between 1981 and 1988 with U.S. economic and military aid.

D'Escoto said in Caracas that the discussion of a possible withdrawal of Nicaragua's lawsuit against Honduras is being handled by the ICJ and is not an issue that should be discussed with area presidents or with Azcona.

The Honduran president has suggested that the upcoming summit will hinge upon the reply of his colleague Daniel Ortega, who, according to D'Escoto, has been invited to Menem's inauguration by the Argentine Government.

Ortega has not yet announced whether he will attend the inauguration of Menem in Buenos Aires, to which all five Central American presidents were invited.

Nicaragua

Ortega Speaks on Relations With U. S.

PA2106221289 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 2025 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega in Leon on 20 June to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Leon City—recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...and I also told Cardinal Obando Y Bravo that it is important that he mediate with the U.S. Government. I told him it is important that he talk with the U.S. President to convey our viewpoint and to even tell the U.S. Government that what is being promoted here against the Nicaraguan people and Government—including the embargo, the war, and the destabilization plans—could put Nicaragua in a confrontational situation that would lead us into an irreversible process that would make it more difficult to reach an understanding with the U.S. Government.

We want Cardinal Obando y Bravo to tell the U.S. Government that there is still time to save our mixed-economy project and the multiparty system.

We want Cardinal Obando y Bravo to tell the U.S. Government that we, the Sandinists, the revolutionaries, the humble people and workers, have been doing our part. Our people are working hard. They are making sacrifices and are accepting unemployment. We want the U.S. Government to know, however, that everything has its limits, because we cannot let the entire burden fall

upon the humble and needy Nicaraguans and not upon other groups of Nicaraguans whose circumstances are better, especially those whose circumstances are very good.

Instead of supporting the country's economic program, which can benefit them, these groups boycott and sabotage it. These groups are seeking ways to undermine the trust people have placed in that program.

I told Cardinal Obando y Bravo that it is important that he talk with Bush. We want the cardinal to tell Bush we are willing to talk with the U.S. Government to understand each other and to reach an agreement. If we reach an agreement, the United States will have to stop its aggression against Nicaragua. That would be the basic starting point for an understanding between Nicaragua and the United States. The United States would have to respect international legal order. We will continue to seek solutions to the problems we are facing without giving up the right of the Nicaraguan people and Government to be respected by the U.S. Government.

There is a U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua and there is a Nicaraguan Embassy in the United States. Therefore, we supposedly have diplomatic relations. We will not say we have friendly relations. We are not going to deceive ourselves. We do not have friendly relations with the United States. The United States has unfriendly relations with Nicaragua. The United States has aggressive relations with Nicaragua.

In any case, if we have embassies in each other's country, if we maintain diplomatic relations, and if what they really want is to further support the Nicaraguan people, then let us normalize our relations and end the pressure on the Nicaraguan people. When we say pressure we mean the war, the blockade, and the embargo. If all that ends, we will have more resources to improve the Nicaraguan people's standard of living; we will offer better education and health services to the Nicaraguan people; and we will give free medicine to the Nicaraguan people, as we planned to do after the triumph of the revolution. After our triumph, however, we could not implement on that very important plan.

Says Relations 'Unfriendly'

PA2106132589 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1202 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Report on speech by President Daniel Ortega in Leon on 20 June to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Leon]

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said last night that the relations between the United States and Nicaragua are unfriendly. Ortega said that he will continue to insist on an understanding with the United States to remove the burden of war and the economic embargo from the Nicaraguan people. The Nicaraguan president made this statement during an event marking the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Leon, the revolution's first capital city. Ortega asked: If the U.S. President is worried about the Nicaraguan people, then why does he not lift the economic embargo?

Speaking before more than 20,000 Leon residents, who gathered yesterday at the Juan Jose Quezada Square to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Leon, President Ortega said that the antipatriotic producers who continue to sabotage the economic plan will not get a single cent [words indistinct]. The Nicaraguan president said that if the producers refuse to invest their dollars into production, there are enough peasant hands in the country willing to work the land.

Referring to the coffee growers meeting held on Sunday in Matagalpa, during which the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] leaders refused to allow the actual coffee growers to speak, President Ortega said that this constitutes a form of dictatorship and that that type of dictatorship should have disappeared from Nicaragua forever in 1979. We are not going to fool ourselves; we are not going to forget our history, Ortega said. He recalled that in the past some cotton and coffee growers resorted to the National Guard because they [the cotton and coffee growers] practiced class hatred against the workers. After insisting that there is still time to save the mixed economy and pluralistic political system, President Ortega mentioned his meeting with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, during which he asked the cardinal to act as mediator with the Bush administration to lift the economic embargo that is harming the Nicaraguan people.

Obando y Bravo on Accepting Mediator Role

PA2106181089 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jun 89

["Exclusive" interview with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo by unidentified Radio Catolica reporter on 21 June; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Obando y Bravo] I have not read today's newspapers. I was told that a newspaper reported that the United States will not accept direct talks with President Daniel Ortega. I have not yet said that I will mediate. You may recall that I said I would think this request over; therefore, you cannot say that I am the mediator. All I said was that I was going to think this over. I have to have more information before giving my answer to President Ortega. I have not read the newspapers, but I would like to make it clear that I have not yet agreed to mediate. What I told the president was that I would think it over.

[Reporter] Cardinal, do you have an answer yet for President Ortega?

[Obando y Bravo] As I just said, as of now, I have not agreed to mediate. I said that I needed more information and that I would think it over. When I feel that the time is right, then I will give my answer to President Ortega.

[Reporter] What about the situation that has arisen at the National Reconciliation Commission? The government is asking for a certification that the commission has abided by the Esquipulas Agreements and the Playa del Sol agreements. Meanwhile, the opposition is claiming that the government has not abided by those agreements.

[Obando y Bravo] As you know, there are two positions: the government's position that it has abided by the agreements; and the opposition parties' position that the government is not abiding by the agreements. We have decided to meet tomorrow, 22 June, at 1000, at the Archbishopric to continue discussing this matter. We are going to talk about and review the results.

[Reporter] Your Eminence, do you know when you will respond to President Ortega?

[Obando y Bravo] I have not set a date for this. We have to act with maturity and think this over. I (?cannot) say that it will be tomorrow. However, I want to state clearly that I have not accepted the role of mediator. Therefore, if anyone thought that I was acting as a mediator, they were mistaken. All I said was that I was going to think about it. A serious person must think about what he is going to do and only make decisions after much deliberation.

[Reporter] We have heard many political and social leaders say that it would be appropriate to hold talks between the government and the various political, economic, and social forces in the country before holding talks between the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments. Do you have any comments on this?

[Obando y Bravo] They are professionals and have the right to state their views. I can do the same, and I will answer when I feel that the time is right. Politicians are also entitled to hold and to express their views.

[Reporter] Is there anything else you would like to tell the Nicaraguan people?

[Obando y Bravo] I would like to tell them that during our meeting with President Ortega, we also insisted on the need for a general amnesty to create a climate conducive to reconciliation. We insisted that the National Guardsmen and peasants who are still in jail be included in the amnesty. I told the president that if an amnesty is declared, then we would be creating a climate conducive for reconciliation. Those peasants who are now in jail would be released and would go plant corn and grain; this would contribute to the economy. The president told us that he is willing to grant this amnesty after the (?resistance) was demobilized.

[Reporter] Did the president insist on the document he wants the National Reconciliation Commission to issue?

[Obando y Bravo] During this meeting we did not discuss the National Reconciliation Commission. There will be time to do this tomorrow, 22 June, at 1000.

[Reporter] Cardinal Obando y Bravo, we appreciate your statements.

PPSC General Secretary on Church Mediation

PA2206043989 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Mauricio Diaz, general secretary of the Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC, commented on the government's proposal for a possible mediation by the Nicaraguan spiritual leader in a dialogue between the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments. He said the Nicaraguan political parties would be willing to request direct talks with the U.S. Government, once an agreement has been reached between the Nicaraguan Government and Nicaraguans:

[Begin Diaz recording] Although we do not know what sort of dialogue took place, I personally believe His Eminence [Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo] attended the meeting, not only to discuss the mediation matter specifically, but also to present to the Sandinist government a long list of demands made by the church. The list had already been presented at the National Reconciliation Commission, and the Daniel Ortega administration has not yet met these demands. I believe the Church must have insisted that the government take firm steps to comply totally and without excuses with the Esquipulas II agreements, especially by giving an amnesty under the framework included in Esquipulas II and later ratified in Alajuela and El Salvador.

I also believe the church continued to demand that the government reimburse the personal property destroyed in their social development office [words indistinct]. Furthermore, the church must have stated to President Ortega that a dialogue among Nicaraguans must ensue before an international dialogue—a dialogue with the United States—takes place. This has been the Nicaraguan political opposition's repeated demand: to attain a civilized agreement with the Daniel Ortega Saavedra regime.

If these conditions are met, I not only believe it is possible for Cardinal Obando y Bravo to intercede with the U.S. President for a negotiated agreement with the Sandinist regime but also that the political parties [words indistinct] could also ask the U.S. Government for a dialogue once we have reached an agreeement among ourselves. [Words indistinct] to try to find international dialogues without resolving the domestic problems. The strategy of searching for dialogue with a foreign party to avoid engaging in a responsible dialogue with domestic sectors has already been defeated by the Nicaraguan

reality, which demands that we sit down to discuss among ourselves the serious domestic crisis. We must sensibly and responsibly discuss the legal and political conditions required for the 1990 elections. These elections must lead us to peace and help us overcome the huge economic crisis that has dramatically impoverished our nation. [end recording]

Tunnermann Stresses Need for Dialogue With U.S.

PA2106232289 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Statement by Carlos Tunnermann, Sandinist deputy and former ambassador to the United States; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] I believe the new U.S. Administration—the Bush Administration—must be convinced by now that the counterrevolution is no longer an option. It has no future in this country, so solutions by force or through military aggression are to be ruled out once and for all. The alternate route, negotiation, should be sought. This is the path that Latin America has suggested through Contadora and through the enormous effort that Contadora represents. It is the path established by Esquipulas. [passage omitted]

If relations between Nicaragua and the United States were normalized, the Esquipulas accords and all the agreements that followed—such as the Alajuela Declaration, the agreements signed in Costa del Sol—would receive a major boost. [passage omitted]

Following the suspension of the [Manzanillo] talks, I visited the U.S. State Department several times. I spoke at the time with Ambassador [Harry W.] Schlaudeman, who headed the U.S. delegation to Manzanillo, and insisted on the need to restart talks, because Nicargua has said very clearly that all the security concerns the United States has—security concerns shared by Nicaragua—can be discussed and a civilized solution can be found.

Tunnermann Continues

PA2106133889 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1220 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Statement by Carlos Tunnermann, former ambassador to the United States; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] President Ortega believes that in light of the high religious office of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, he might be the best person to use his influence to convince the U.S. Government that it would be advisable for both Nicaragua and the United States to begin a bilateral dialogue to normalize relations. Such a bilateral dialogue would be held on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and self-determination.

The dialogue would be held within a climate of absolute respect, in good faith, and with a willingness to find a solution to the differences that have caused the tense relationship between Nicaragua and the United States. The idea of normalizing relations with the United States through dialogue is nothing new. Nicaragua has held this view for many years. Ever since the difficulties with the United States emerged at the beginning of the Reagan administration, Nicaragua has expressed the view that the best way to overcome these difficulties is through dialogue.

Vice Foreign Minister on Summit, Quayle Visit

PA2106130989 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1225 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Statement by Vice Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] We think that the main obstacle to the Central American presidential summit has been the fact that the Honduran Government has not implemented the plan to demobilize the counterrevolutionary groups—the thousands of counterrevolutionaries who are in Honduran territory. We believe that the failure to carry out this plan is being used as a pretext by the Honduran Government to avoid being charged by Nicaragua and the other Central American governments of flagrantly violating the commitment.

It must also be pointed out that Mr Quayle's visit has again hindered the climate of dialogue and negotiation in the region, because the U.S. Government continues its most intransigent positions blocking a peaceful and political solution of the Central American conflict. We would have liked to hear Mr Quayle advocate negotiations and to hear some indications about how the United States is going to coexist with Nicaragua and with a process such as ours, which is increasingly demonstrating that it is a strong and vigorous political process. This political process is preparing to again prove itself in February 1990. The U.S. Government is again contributing to hindering and complicating the situation in the region rather than contributing to the easing of tensions.

Rejected Draft Resolution Reported at OAS

PA2106144489 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Jun 89 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "Sandinists Yield: OAS Observers in Election Process"]

[Text] A draft resolution presented by the Nicaraguan delegation to the second session of the 21st consultative meeting of the OAS foreign ministers established the OAS' power to observe the Nicaraguan election process from beginning to end.

[In the draft resolution] the Sandinist government also granted the OAS the right to draw up periodic reports on the following aspects: the way that the Electoral and

Media Laws respect civil and political rights; the way these laws are enforced; the balanced or imbalanced composition of the Supreme Electoral Council; and the guarantees and facilities provided to observers.

The Sandinist government's greatest concern seems to be centered on limiting foreign support for democracy and on urging other governments to refrain from any direct or indirect actions pertaining to the country's domestic affairs, "particularly when that foreign interference can turn an election process into a fraudulent event or affect the rights of the political forces to such a degree that the results of the election process would be invalidated."

This argument is the same one used by Panamanian dictator Noriega [General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces] to justify the nullification or invalidation of the results of the Panamanian elections.

Nevertheless, neither the OAS nor the Nicaraguan people would assent to the deprivation of the people's right to self-determination, as expressed in their right to elect their own representatives and to form a legitimate government through the February elections.

Ortega Leads in Presidential Elections Poll

PA2106222589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1329 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Managua, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—The results of a Public Opinion Institute (INOP) poll released today shows 35 percent of the Nicaraguan people are undecided regarding who they will vote for in the upcoming 25 February elections.

The study shows that 19 percent of the people will abstain from voting in the upcoming elections that the opposition's National Opposition Unity (UNO) has defined as a "plebiscite."

According to the poll, none of the two names suggested as future presidential candidates, Daniel Ortega for the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and Violeta Chamorro for the opposition, interests the voters.

INOP released the results of the poll to ACAN-EFE, the news agency selected by an international organization to report on the results of the poll.

INOP Director Cirilo Otero told ACAN-EFE that the study was based on answers given by 1,500 persons selected at random in different areas of the country. The results of the poll show a "tendency toward abstentionism."

The poll also shows that 71 percent of the Nicaraguan people would not vote for a candidate nominated by the armed resistance ("contras") and that 59 percent of the people do not talk about the electoral process.

Of the people selected at random, only 18 percent would vote for Daniel Ortega if the elections were held this week.

Otero attributes the low percentage received by Ortega to the people's concern more about "earning a living" than "thinking about the elections."

According to the poll, despite the people's indifference toward the elections, Ortega stands out as the future winner among the ruling party and opposition hopefuls whose names are being mentioned as candidates.

According to the institute, it seems Ortega is favored ahead of the hopefuls being mentioned by the opposition and is way ahead of LA PRENSA director Violeta Chamorro and Independent Liberal Party president Virgilio Godoy.

The poll also shows that Daniel Ortega, who won the 1984 presidential elections, is even ahead of Defense Minister Tomas Borge, his comrade in the revolutionary struggle.

In Managua, 20 percent of the men approached and 19 percent of the women who are eligible to vote said they would vote for Ortega in the upcoming elections.

Otero added that despite the economic crisis and indifference, a large sector of the people "are going to vote for Ortega, which means a great percentage of the voters continue to support the Sandinist plan."

According to INOP, Borge, sole surviving founder of the FSLN, has lost popularity among the people. He only received 4 percent of the poll's votes and finished behind Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado.

Ramirez, who received 5 percent of the poll's votes, finished ahead of Chamorro and Godoy, both considered possible candidates on the recently created UNO ticket.

Chamorro and Virgilio Godoy each received 4 percent of the poll's votes.

Violeta Chamorro is 59 years old and is the widow of Nicaraguan journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who was murdered by Somozist gunmen on 10 January 1978.

According to the poll, only 4 percent of the men and scarcely 3 percent of the women in Managua would vote for Violeta Chamorro, director of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA.

Virgilio Godoy was labor minister during the Sandinist revolution's early years and is currently vice president of Progressive Liberal International (ILP). He is bitterly opposed to the Sandinists.

Otero, who directed the poll, said the lack of interest displayed is symptomatic and proves the Nicaraguan people are "largely unaware of the electoral process."

The four left-wing parties (Communist, Socialist, Revolutionary Workers, and People's Action Movement) were the big losers in the past elections.

BARRICADA on U.S. Election 'Intervention'

PA2106163289 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Jun 89 p 5

[Unattributed article: "This Is How the Right Wing Sold Out"]

[Text] Details of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua through the NED [National Endowment for Democracy], which we are thoroughly publishing in this edition, dot the i's and cross the t's in the debate on the new financing that the NED plans to grant to right-wing parties and organizations "for the critical months" during the election process.

First, the NED's origins, the role it plays in forming U.S. foreign policy, and its specific actions in Nicaragua over the past 5 years clearly establish that it is a CIA front organization, a means of political interference to replace the worn-out "covert operations" that used sophisticated methods to "assist" and to "advise" through the use of countless pseudolegal organizations that help shape a political panorama in line with U.S. interests.

As is evident, the NED's objectives have been none other than those of the CIA: to politically destabilize Nicaragua and to provide "civic" support for the contras' mercenary war, for which objectives the right-wing political parties have been willing pawns.

The "legalism" that the right wing is now attempting to use cannot justify its complicity with Yankee aggression.

Second, in light of the facts that we are providing, one sees even more clearly the origin of the dozen front organizations that have emerged as if by magic in the opposition sector. They range from the CPT [Permanent Workers Congress] to the 22 January Movement [of Mothers of Political Prisoners] and the five or six "youth organizations" that appeared overnight during recent university elections. They serve as legal fronts for the interventionist "plans" of the NED, or, in other words, of the U.S. Government.

These are also the reasons for the already customary fights and brawls in those same organizations, the feuds in the right-wing lawyers association, and the disputes that led to the denial of legal status to certain party factions. They were all fighting each other to obtain a greater share of the NED's generous financing.

Details on the NED also reveal another aspect, perhaps the most tragic, of the right wing's vulgar complicity with Yankee aggression. It is a fact that while the Nicaraguan people were waging the final battle against the contras' mercenary aggression, while the country was being bled economically, and while there was a loss of human blood, the right-wing parties, media, union, and front organizations were benefitting from the war by receiving millions of U.S. dollars.

The NED: A CIA Front

The NED was created by the U.S. Congress in 1983 at the request of the Reagan administration with the objective of "promoting democracy abroad."

Its creation falls within the framework of the Reagan administration's development of machinery to implement the "Reagan Doctrine" or, better said, as part of a more sophisticated U.S. foreign policy in the past decade. It was perceived as a key organization to shore up U.S. foreign policy in various parts of the world.

From its inception, the NED has taken responsibility for many programs abroad which, in the past, would have been directly entrusted to the CIA. The idea of formally dividing the responsibilities of the CIA, the NED, and other organizations that sprung up in the 1980's was to improve the division of labor in matters of foreign policy.

The NED generally intervenes openly (although trying not to draw attention) in other countries' political, business, and labor institutions so as to organize, support, and direct the pro-U.S. forces, always within the framework of U.S. policy objectives toward the countries in question.

Unlike CIA intervention, the NED's intervention is less crude and clumsy. It represents a deeper, more systematic and sophisticated effort to politically intervene in other countries to shape their political panorama in accordance with U.S. interests. Its objective is to infiltrate the country's political-ideological system, the parties, unions, private enterprise, and the domestic communications, education, and cultural systems.

The NED has developed extensive programs not only in countries that are U.S. "enemies" (Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Panama, etc.), but in many countries that are U.S. allies, where the function of the NED is to contribute to the creation of a political spectrum more in line with U.S. interests. For example, in France, it provided $1.4 million and political advice to center-right groups opposed to Mitterrand's policies.

The NED's principal members and directors include influential U.S. foreign policy experts: Henry Kissinger, Allen Weinstein (director of the Center for Democracy), Charles Manatt (former Democratic Party leader), Lane

Kirkland, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Dante Fascell, and several other prominent figures closely linked to the Reagan administration's policy toward Nicaragua. One of the most representative is Walter Raymond Jr., a CIA expert in propaganda and psychological warfare and member of the National Security Council (NSC), who acted as liaison between the administration and the NED during the Reagan administration.

How the NED Operates

The NED receives an annual budget allocation from Congress, which is disbursed through USIS (U.S. Information Service). It does not provide direct funds for organizations in other countries, but finances their programs through other "fronts." There are four main fronts, all of which are represented in Nicaragua and work continuously with right-wing parties, labor unions, the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], and LA PRENSA.

These fronts are:

1. The Free Trade Union Institute [Instituto para Sindicalismo Libre]: This organization provides the link between the NED and the pro-U.S. labor unions. In Nicaragua, it has promoted "plans" for the CUS [Confederation of Trade Union Unity], CTN [Nicaraguan Workers Federation], and, more recently, the CPT.

2. The Center for International Private Enterprise [Centro para la Empresa Privada International]: This is the organization that acts as liaison between the NED and the business sectors. In Nicaragua it has developed strong ties with the COSEP.

3. The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs [Instituto Nacional Democrata para Asuntos Internacionales]: Assigned to the Democratic Party's International Department, this group acts as liaison between the NED and other political parties. In Nicaragua this group has financed many opposition activities, among these the parties "political seminars."

4. The National Republican Institute for International Affairs [Instituto Nacional Republicano para Asuntos Internacionales]: This is run by the U.S. Republican Party. It has also financed many Nicaraguan right-wing opposition "projects."

In Nicaragua's case, we would have to add the Delphi Institute, through which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been given to LA PRENSA.

Despite the large sums of money the NED has brought into Nicaragua through its front organizations, we must emphasize that the repercussions and results of their activities cannot be measured according to the large sums of money "invested." NED experts have explained that "when we talk of sophisticated political intervention, we are not asking for lots of money, only good U.S. experts, good planning, a well prepared strategy, and so forth."

The NED in Nicaragua

The NED has been deeply involved in Nicaragua since 1984. Between 1984 and 1988, it distributed approximately $1 million among the political parties, LA PRENSA, the CPDH [Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights], the COSEP, etcetera. It has also provided funds for certain counterrevolutionary activities abroad, particularly for "private" U.S. organizations created to promote support for the contras.

In September 1988, Congress approved another $2 million for the NED. To this we must add the recently requested $3 million to cover the "critical months" during the election process. This adds up to more than $5 million during the past few years.

Following the signing of the Esquipulas Agreements and the political opening that resulted from these agreements, it was learned that the NED rapidly increased its interference in Nicaragua, taking advantage of the new opportunities given to the internal political parties. A high-ranking NED official defined the goals of political intervention as follows:

"As of the signing of the Esquipulas agreements, we have established three goals:

"1. To give support and attention to the internal opposition.

"2. To send a warning to the Sandinists.

"3. To check out the possibilities of the civic opposition taking advantage of the opening established by Esquipulas."

Meanwhile, the NED—especially its director, Carl Gershman—views the election process as a "golden opportunity" to stage a massive anti-Sandinist campaign in an attempt to at least "politically defeat" the revolution or politically to weaken it and to strengthen the anti-Sandinist forces.

Within the framework of the internal debate under way in Washington on the policy that should be adopted in light of the election process, Gershman has been saying that the United States must take the elections "seriously" and "become fully involved" in the process.

More recently, now that the U.S. Government has approved its interventionist plan for the Nicaraguan election process, the NED, specifically Gershman, has become a key player in the Yankee strategy against Nicaragua.

Cesar Opposes U.S. 'Covert' Aid to Opposition

PA2206025989 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2224 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Managua, 21 Jun (REUTER)—Former contra leader Alfredo Cesar said today that future U.S. covert aid to the opposition for next year's elections would be worse than receiving no aid at all. A former leader in the rebel group supported by Washington, Cesar returned to Nicaragua this month after 7 years in exile. He said the issue of foreign aid for participants in the February elections should be openly debated.

"The worst thing the U.S. Government could do is to help covertly," Cesar said at a news conference. "That would be the worst thing that could happen, worse than not helping at all."

Nicaragua's press is currently dominated by a heated debate over the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy's plan to provide approximately $3 million in aid to the Nicaraguan opposition groups for their election campaigns.

The progovernment press accuses the opposition of selling out to Washington, and Sandinist leader Bayardo Arce says part of the endowment's aid would be illegal.

Michael Kozak, acting assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, prompted a controversy in Washington over the U.S. covert intervention in Nicaragua's elections when he refused to dismiss the possibility of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) involvement.

Cesar, who has been designated secretary general of the opposition Social Democratic Party, questioned the difference between U.S. aid to the opposition and Soviet assistance to the Sandinist government.

"I would suggest that for each ruble the USSR Communist Party gives the Sandinist party, the Republican and Democratic Parties openly give a similar amount to our democratic parties."

Cesar said the United States should gradually lift the commercial embargo it imposed on Nicaragua in 1985. He said the ban on exports to Nicaragua should be lifted by the United States so Nicaraguans can receive essential products such as food and medication.

The last thing to be eliminated, according to Cesar, would be Nicaraguan exports to the United States, because most of the foreign exchange generated by exports are administered by the government and there is no guarantee the people will have access to them.

Cesar described President Daniel Ortega's request to Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo to act as mediator between Nicaragua and the United States as a positive move. He added, however, that it would be a waste of time to seek a normalization of relations with the United States without first holding a national dialogue with a view to internal reconciliation.

The White House said yesterday it is not interested in holding direct talks with Ortega.

Government Confiscates Coffee Plantations

PA2206004589 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2351 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Report by Adolfo Pastran]

[Text] A few minutes ago, we were informed that Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Minister Jaime Wheelock announced this afternoon that the coffee plantations belonging to Arnoldo Aleman Lacayo, Nicolas Bolanos Dayer, and Jaime Cuadra Somarriba had been confiscated. These men had stated their firm opposition to bank loans in Matagalpa on 18 June. We repeat: We have been informed that the Sandinist Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry, headed by Jaime Wheelock, has confiscated coffee plantations that belong to Arnoldo Aleman Lacayo, Nicolas Bolanos Dayer and Jaime Cuadra Somarriba.

We have not been able to contact these persons who have been affected by the confiscation, which has taken place even though the Sandinist government, specifically Daniel Ortega, has stated that no further confiscations would take place.

Government To Pay Coffee Producers Lump Sum

PA2206033189 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Summary] Nicaraguan Coffee Institute [INCAFE] Manager Armando Jarquin has stated that the government will pay small, medium, and large coffee producers the third and fourth coffee payments—totalling 241 billion cordobas—in one lump sum. The fourth and last payment would be due in September 1989, but INCAFE decided that it would be paid together with the third payment, Jarquin said, adding that 30 to 40 percent of the amount due has already been paid to the coffee producers. Jarquin also noted that, in addition, the coffee producers receive a total of $7 million in incentives and are allowed to buy $10 to $15 on the parallel market for each quintal of quality coffee they produce.

Radio Provides National AIDS Statistics

PA2206030589 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Deputy Health Minister Dr. Milton Valdes said today that two persons have died of AIDS [Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome] this year in Nicaragua and that six other persons are known to have the disease. Dr. Valdes said during a news conference that homosexuals, prostitutes, bisexuals, and international travelers are the people who are most exposed to the deadly

disease, and they must be periodically examined at the Health Ministry's laboratories. He urged people having this contagious disease to seek medical attention immediately. He also urged citizens not to view people infected with AIDS as social outcasts.

Panama

FDP Agrees To Participate in Dialogue

PA2106213089 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2103 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Panama City, 21 Jun (DPA)—Panama's Executive Branch, including the Armed Forces, today agreed to participate in the tripartite dialogue recommended by the commission of foreign ministers sent by the OAS to seek formulas to resolve Panama's internal crisis.

A government spokesman told DPA that in this manner, "the national government is reiterating its decision to prepare an agenda for a dialogue with the country's opposition forces."

The same source said that "the Executive Branch will participate as a representative of all state institutions, including the Panama Defense Forces [FDP]."

The spokesman said that in this manner, "The Armed Forces have taken a more flexible position but that they remain firm with regard to their position that the FDP will not be the subject of negotiations."

A commission of OAS foreign ministers that visited Panama last week urged that a tripartite dialogue be initiated among the opposition, the military, and the government presidential candidates headed by Carlos Duque Jaen.

Guillermo Endara, presidential candidate of the opposition, recently announced that he was willing to participate in the dialogue, but the military, through their adviser Renato Pereira, had said that they would not participate but would serve as guarantors of decisions made in the talks between the progovernment and opposition political parties.

Ritter on Participation

PA2206010589 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2350 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Interview with Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Ritter by unidentified reporter in Panama City on 21 June—recorded]

[Text] [Ritter] I sent a note today to the OAS secretary general in which, first, I reiterated the government's willingness to participate in the national dialogue proposed by the foreign ministers of the special OAS commission. In addition, I informed him that, as was discussed in the meetings held in Panama, it is necessary for an agenda for this national dialogue to be approved by consensus. Third, I told him that the Executive Branch, including the Panama Defense Forces [FDP], is willing to participate in the discussion and formulation of that agenda.

I wish to make this statement, especially because there are already rumors and speculation to the effect that the government had not agreed to the dialogue and that the FDP had rejected the dialogue—as if the FDP were the only party involved that has rejected the dialogue. I wish to be very emphatic in stating, as I said before, that the wording used by the Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance—to the effect that it is prepared to talk with the FDP and that if the FDP wishes to be accompanied by the COLINA [National Liberation Alliance] parties, those parties would also be welcome—is not in keeping with the tripartite dialogue suggested—not proposed but suggested—by the OAS foreign ministers who were in Panama.

The government is taking the step of saying clearly to the nation—and of course to the OAS—that it is willing to participate in the national dialogue, that an agenda must be drafted by consensus immediately, and that the Executive Branch, which includes the FDP, will participate in the drafting and discussion of the agenda.

[Reporter] Does the Executive Branch have any special topic that it would like to see included in the agenda that is to be drafted?

[Ritter] Yes, of course, there are many topics. We do not want to make the same mistake that, I believe, the opposition has made—an error that could prevent a dialogue—which is to establish conditions, establish an agenda before we even sit down to discuss the agenda in question. I would prefer to reiterate our position, the government's position, that arrangements be made for the discussion of the agenda and that we reach an agreement on that matter. However, I believe that to say beforehand what topics should be discussed—which in some cases could be interpreted as conditions for a dialogue—do not contribute to that dialogue. If there is truly a willingness to discuss the country's problem, I believe that we have to put aside all these conditions and topics to be included on the agenda, which are already well known to everyone, and sit down at the negotiating table with open minds and say: Let us reach an agreement on the topics to be discussed in the national dialogue.

I believe we would make a greater contribution to the national dialogue by not establishing any topic or condition beforehand, but by stating and reiterating our willingness to reach an agreement openly through a consensus of the forces represented there.

[Reporter] Would we then have to wait for the OAS foreign ministers who initiated this effort to arrive in Panama before beginning the dialogue?

[Ritter] I do not know what the mechanism is. I believe that they are awaiting an answer from all the political forces in order to analyze their responses and decide whether or not the proper conditions exist for such a dialogue. I think that if they see some signs of agreement among the parties, a true willingness to engage in a dialogue, then they will return; otherwise, they will not. However, with this step taken by the government, I hope that the other forces will take a similar step—I refer to the COLINA parties and the opposition—so that this discussion of the agenda for the national dialogue can become a reality.

Noriega Participation Possible

PA2206024289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Panama City, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)— The Panamanian Foreign Ministry today announced that the government of this country is willing to discuss with the opposition an agenda for a national dialogue and that "the Executive Branch, which includes the Panama Defense Forces [FDP], will participate" in the talks.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Ritter sent a note to OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares "reaffirming" the government's decision to "participate in a dialogue among Panamanians."

A Foreign Ministry communique, which was made public today to report that a note was sent to Baena, does not specify whether the military will participate directly in talks to draft an "agenda."

However, when asked about the possible participation of FDP Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega in the initial talks, Ritter replied: "I do not believe that the top leaders of the parties reepresented will participate in the first phase."

The foreign minister explained to ACAN-EFE that "there will be two phases; the first one to draft the agenda and the second one for the dialogue itself." [passage omitted on previously filed material]

Labor Unions Call for Government Reorganization

PA2206015789 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 21 Jun 89 p 2

[Document issued by the National Confederation of Peasant Settlements, National Council of Organized Workers, Coordinating Board of State Agencies Unions, and National Federation of Associations of Public Employees in Panama City on 13 June]

[Text]

Current Situation

A new situation prevails in the country following the annulment of the 7 May elections and resulting from the rupture of the legal system established for the renewal of our government branches.

In other words, the constitutional reforms made in 1972 to divert and change the political process in the country established an electoral system that allowed the return of the well-known regime of politically scheming and rich parties, without participation by the people in the government's decisionmaking, and provided the proimperialist oligarchy with the possibility of gaining power. The system deteriorated and became corrupt in the long run and failed to create the new conditions demanded by Panamanian society. Consequently, the system cannot be used as a viable instrument to determine or choose the country's government members, given the many defects that affect the system and disqualify it. Thus, the people urge the government to replace the current political legal system because it is afflicted by a crisis.

The new situation essentially changes the current government's function—which, prior to 7 May, consisted of turning over power to the new government that would have been elected. The absence of the new government team—given that the elections were annulled—gives the current government a new role. In other words, a new, as yet undetermined formula must be prepared to create the conditions for electing the new government that must lead the country.

Need for Reorganization of the Current Government

The current government is inadequately organized, affected by innumerable political vices and obsolete methods, and composed of worn-out national political figures; therefore, it is unable to fulfill this mission. Thus, the current government must change its members, bring in anticolonialist political figures, break away from the negative custom of creating political opportunities, and launch the search for a more viable formula. That great responsibility falls on Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency. The new government must include opposition groups that have struggled for the country's democratization and are truly identified with the goals of the national liberation process. No compromise should be reached on this with the opposition leaders who are direct pawns of U.S. imperialism. The government's reorganization must occur before 30 June; otherwise, the people's movement reserves the right to adopt the measures it considers convenient to safeguard its achievements.

People's Unity Front [FUP] Proposals

FUP clearly does not insist on debating at this time the formula that must be implemented on 1 September. We believe that in view of the seriousness of the crisis, we must first discusss the steps necessary to arrive at that formula. Hence, our proposal can be schematically summarized as follows:

1. Reorganization of the government with the participation of the people's organizations and all political and social forces with the common goal of the country's democratization and the culmination of the national liberation process.

2. The new government must broadly discuss the situation in all its aspects to come up with a formula that will enable us to overcome the current situation.

We believe the nature of the problem calls for a constituent assembly as the possible formula. However, once a provisional government is formed, it must discuss and agree upon the procedures and composition of that assembly. Democratization, a Current Demand [subhead] Recent developments have demonstrated the need to promote the country's democratization simultaneously with the struggle for our national liberation.

In other words, democracy should be more than an aspiration and a form of government. There should also be specific policies to carry out overall changes in national life within the framework of our national liberation. People's organizations should be able to participate in political decisions; state workers should be given the opportunity to participate in the management of government agencies, thus permitting the participation of the masses in self-development programs and in finding solutions for the people's most urgent problems, after making the necessary consultations.

Issued in Panama City on 13 June 1989.

Juan A. Samudio, National Confederation of Peasant Settlements

Julio Bermudez, National Council of Organized Workers secretary general

[Name indistinct], Coordinating Board of State Agencies Unions

Marco T. Moscoso, National Federation of Associations of Public Employees secretary general

Youths To Create 'Juvenile Resistance Fronts'

PA2106210389 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 20 Jun 89 pp 1, 10

[Report by Eduardo Martinez]

[Text] The Juvenile Resistance Central Command [Comando Central de la Resistencia Juvenil] will be created on 28 June at the local People's Power office in Santiago, Veraguas, with the participation of approximately 1,000 youths from the central provinces.

Jaime Quijada, president of the Cocle Juvenile Resistance Front [Frente de Resistencia Juvenil—FRJ], has said juvenile fronts will be created in the provinces of Herrera and Los Santos prior to the Santiago event.

The Herrera FRJ will be created on 23 June in the Fulo Arauz Room of the National Institute of Telecommunications, in Chitre. It is expected that 200 members of the front will participate in that event. The Los Santos FRJ will be created on 24 June at the local fair grounds.

In view of the events the country has been enduring because of U.S. intimidation against Panama, the nation's youths have become aware of the need for maintaining a state of alert and for creating the FRJ's.

The other leaders of the Youth Resistance Central Command are, Miguel Perez for Herrera, Javier Solis for Los Santos, and Inocencio Gonzalez for Veraguas.

Labor Groups Give Support at Geneva Conference

PA2106125789 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1645 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] World labor leaders and organizations are supporting Panama. The Panamanian Government and people have received multiple and varied expressions of solidarity during the 76th session of the ILO [International Labor Office], which has been taking place in Geneva, Switzerland, since 7 June.

Delegations from Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Arab countries, among others, have clearly demonstrated their sympathy by recognizing, above all, the heroic spirit of the people in their resistance against imperialist aggression.

During private meetings between the representative of the Panamanian workers and Ibrahim Zacharias, secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Zacharias expressed the full support of his organization for Panama and his commitment to be on the side of the Panamanian people; he promised to do everything he can to channel aid, including economic aid, as required by the country's labor organizations.

Recalling his visit to Panama, Zacharias praised the Panamanian people's heroic resistance and said that as soon as possible he would return to Panama to offer his personal and direct support. The international labor leader requested more information on the real situation in Panama, because the disinformation campaign promoted by the U.S. Government is tarnishing Panama's image to make easier its objective of staying in that country forever.

Also, (Yasuo Maruyama), Japanese labor liaison official headquartered in Tokyo, showed keen interest in learning about programs and projects, such the ones in Centerport and Margarita Island to promote short-term agreements for effective cooperation and investment to ease unemployment.

The Panamanian labor delegate also began talks, by request of the Iranian representatives, with (Hoseyn Kamali), secretary general of the workers of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a note, he expressed interest in establishing contacts with Panamanian workers.

The generalized sympathy for and favorable reception of the Panamanian cause has been reflected in several speeches that drew praise for that cause. One such speech was delivered by Leonor Calderon of the Standards Commission, who reported on labor groups' freedom and agreements with the ILO. She said that Panama is committed to remaining on guard and adopting appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of its accords. She said that at this time, and above all, any theoretical-legal matter is deemed to be secondary, because survival as a nation is a priority.

Labor Minister Cesar Martans has also encountered a similarly favorable reception during his meeting with nonaligned countries at the ILO conference and following his speech at the ILO plenary session.

Cuban Embassy Denies 'False Report' of Arrests

PA2206014689 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Jun 89 pp 1, 8

[Press note issued by the Cuban Embassy in Panama City on 21 June 1989]

[Text] At the close of its newscast, Circuito RPC Television on Tuesday, 20 June, and Circuito RPC Radio this morning, carried a report, presumably from press sources, stating that several days ago the Cuban interior minister visited Panama to arrest and return to our country six officials of the Cuban Embassy in Panama.

For the past 30 years, we, the representatives of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, have grown used to hearing and reading slanders, distortions, and tendentious news about our country in the international media that are part of a hostile and aggressive campaign mounted by U.S. imperialism to continue the isolation of and blockade against Cuba.

We usually do not bother to reply to each and every slander, but on this occasion, we cannot let pass this absolutely false report that has been spread with sinister intent against our diplomatic mission.

Therefore, we categorically deny that such a visit took place and that officials of our mission returned to Cuba.

We sincerely regret the irresponsible airing of this kind of information without any attempt to verify it first.

Panama, 21 June 1989

Nicaraguan Technical Delegation To Visit

PA2206040789 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Alejandro Vernaza, Director of La Victoria Sugar Corporation, has reported that a Nicaraguan delegation is interested in the Felipillo sugarcane mill:

[Begin recording] [Vernaza] We have improved the domestic distribution process—the promotion and publicity system—and we are getting closer to the goals we had set for July.

As for the international market, we have received concrete proposals that have been reported to the Executive Branch and that are presently under review.

[Reporter] Are the proposals linked specifically to the visit of the Nicaraguan delegation?

[Vernaza] Yes, tomorrow we will receive a technical delegation from a fraternal country, Nicaragua. The delegation is composed of the president, vice president, and finance director of the Nicaraguan Sugar Industry. They are specifically interested in the Felipillo sugarcane mill. We will jointly evaluate Felipillo's factory and field infrastructures. This is the main reason for the visit. We are also going to exchange experiences as part of a joint cooperation agreement in the sugar field between both governments. We began talks in this regard during our visit to Nicaragua and will continue them here in Panama. [end recording]

Argentina

Further on Cancellation of Villa Martelli Pact

Seineldin Moves Discussed

PY2106040289 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0312 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun (TELAM)—Army Chief of Staff General Francisco Gassino has allegedly met tonight with Defense Minister Jose Jaunarena to analyze the situation created by the action—which became public today—of Colonel Mohamed Ali Seineldin. In a letter addressed to General Pablo Skalany, Army support director, Seineldin informed him that he "is canceling the Villa Martelli agreement."

Army sources tonight reported that Seineldin's letter will result in the filing of more judicial charges in addition to the ones filed for the Infantry School uprising organized by Colonnel Aldo Rico and the Villa Martelli uprising organized by Seineldin. Seineldin will be requested to ratify or correct the statements contained in the letter that became public today.

The Army sources added that the subject could be considered during the meeting of the generals and the promotion board meeting that will be held this week.

It was also known that the incident has been evaluated by Defense Minister-designate Italo Luder, who was consulted on the process.

Army Situation 'Calm'

PY2106161689 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (TELAM)—The Defense Ministry has reiterated its "decision to enforce the laws and military regulations and its assurance that military discipline will be maintained in the Army." The ministry adds that "the situation in the Army is calm."

Regarding the dissemination of a document attributed to Colonel Mohamed Ali Seineldin, the Defense Ministry stated:

"1. The ministry has ordered an inquiry to determine who the author of the document is and if it violates the law.

"2. The situation in the Army is calm, and the various corps are busy carrying out the specific duties assigned to them at this time of the year.

"3. The ministry warns the population not to become victims of psychological actions aimed at obstructing the transfer of power to the officials freely elected by the people or aimed at influencing their decisions.

"4. The Defense Ministry reiterates its decision to enforce the law and military regulations by ensuring discipline in the military sector. [no closing quate marks as received]

Gassino Denies 'Alleged Pact'

PY2106203889 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1843 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (TELAM)—General Francisco Gassino, Army chief of the General Staff, has broadcast a message responding to reports that have come to light in the last few hours. In his message, Gassino says that "the alleged pact did not exist," and he warned that "those responsible for such statements will be tried according to the established principles of military justice."

Gassino issued his message to all military units and organizations under his command through the Armed Forces communications network. In his message, Gassino referred to newspaper reports of an alleged communique by Colonel Mohamed Ali Seineldin regarding the Villa Martelli incident.

The text of the message is as follows:

"In view of the uncertainty currently affecting the institution as a consequence of certain items recently published by the media, the Army chief of staff states:

"1. As I said during my first message to the Army after taking over as chief of staff: My main goal is to achieve the unity of the Armed Forces. The Army almost unanimously responded in a highly satisfactory way.

"2. To implement this goal and to solve the internal conflicts within the institution, we adopted measures that we thought appropriate for the situation and that tended to achieve unity. The measures affected all members of the institution.

"3. However, a small group of officers did not know, or did not want to understand, the scope of the objective or the amount of flexibility allowed in implementing the measures. They have maintained, and continue to maintain, separate and personal interests, which they have confessed on their own. They have also placed political ambitions above the interests of the military institution.

"4. My opinion is founded on facts and not on mere speeches. I have refrained from talking about eventual pacts or commitments that could have constrained the performance of my job. I have thus tried to avoid friction and confrontation with people with different ideas. I have tried to discourage attitudes that hurt the institution and to preserve its integrity during this difficult period for the country.

"5. The arguments raised by the group in question are founded on an alleged pact resulting from the Villa Martelli incident. Here it is important that the Army know that the chief of the General Staff did not, does not, and will not act under the restrictions of a pact or commitment. The pact did not exist, and this fact was made public by the former chief of staff on that occasion. I should also emphasize that my only commitment as a soldier is to the institution. This commitment includes the preservation of the honor, loyalty, discipline, and honorability of the institution.

"6. The recent comments made by the media based on a document attributed to that group indicate:

"A: The nonfulfillment of a nonexistent pact by the Army General Staff.

"B. The identification of national and military officials as enemies.

"C. The threat of the dissolution of the state and the obstruction of the constitutional order, despite the obvious demonstrations to the contrary during the recent election.

"Such an interpretation disregards the real national situation and not only violates the institutional role of the Army in the Republic, but disturbs the peace and order the Argentine people want.

"7. Those responsible for such statements will be tried according to the established principles of military justice.

"8. In conclusion, when incidents like this occur, those who might want to take positions against the institution or against the republican system of government will have to face the firm answer of a united Army and the unwavering support of the Argentine society, which trusts and hopes that together we will be able to overcome this difficult period and achieve national progress."

Menem: Chain of Command 'Damaged'

PY2206021089 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0109 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (TELAM)—President-elect Carlos Menem has stated that a solution to the military situation "will come after 8 July," when he will be inaugurated. He said that the chain of command "has not been broken," but "it has been damaged." He added that he "cannot stop rumors" about a possible plebiscite or amnesty.

Menem reaffirmed his decision "to include the Armed Forces within the concept of national defense," his intention "to avoid any type of division" within these institutions, and the need "to promote some sort of rapprochement among contending sectors."

This morning, Menem met for approximately 40 minutes with Brigadier General Teodoro Waldner, chief of the Joint Staff, to whom he outlined the Justicialist proposal of "promoting professionalization of the Armed Forces, production for defense, and self-sufficiency in arms supply."

Asked if the public release of a letter attributed to Mohamed Seineldin, leader of the latest military uprising, has broken the chain of command in the Army, Menem said: "The chain of command has not been broken, but it has been damaged."

Defense Minister-designate Italo Luder, who met with Menem this afternoon, told the press that the situation within the Army "will not impose any conditions on the future government." He said that "the current administration should solve this problem." [passage omitted]

Alsogaray To Assist Menem on Foreign Debt

PY2106210689 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1835 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA)—Liberal leader Alvaro Alsogaray announced today that he will cooperate with the Justicialist government "on specific subjects," such as bringing hyperinflation under control, repatriating funds, and other major economic issues.

Alsogaray made these remarks after a 15-minute meeting with President-elect Carlos Menem at the Elevage Hotel in Buenos Aires. He said his first task will be to prepare "a complete report on the foreign debt," which will be ready "as soon as possible."

Austral Devalued by 2.26 Percent

PY2106150189 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1335 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] It has been officially reported that the Central Bank today devalued the austral by 2.26 percent against the U.S. dollar. The official exchange rate of the dollar as of today is 226 and 228 australs for selling and buying respectively.

This is the second devaluation of the austral this week and the sixth this month. The accrued devaluation for the month totals 29.14 percent, and the accrued annual devaluation amounts to 1,601.81 percent.

GDR Ship Detained, Fined for Illegal Fishing

PY2106154089 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1424 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (TELAM)—The Argentine Naval Prefecture has imposed a fine of more than 140 million australes (140,700,000 australes) on the fishing ship "Ludwing Turek," which is flying a GDR flag, for illegally fishing in Argentine territorial waters.

The "Ludwing Turek" was captured on 22 April 1989 by the Coast Guard patrol craft "Azopardo" of the Argentine Naval Prefecture. The "Ludwing Turek" was caught by surprise fishing 197 nautical miles from the Segunda Baranda lighthouse; that is, within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

When it was captured, the "Ludwing Turek," which is 101.86 meters in length, had 245 tons of squid. The squid was confiscated.

After the fine was paid, the Argentine Naval Prefecture allowed the fishing ship, which was being held in Puerto Madryn, to set sail.

Bolivia

Defense Minister Favors Exercises With U.S.

PY2006131889 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Defense Minister Alfonso Revollo has recommended that Bolivia continue joint military exercises with the United States on a regular basis. Revollo said such exercises are part of a 1956 agreement with the United States that was approved by Congress.

The agreement contemplates civic action projects such as the construction at Captain Rojas Airport in Potosi.

Revollo said Potosi development and civic organizations requested their cooperation to enlarge the airstrip and build new facilities at the airport.

The minister said the joint operations facilitate the exchange of experience between officers from the two countries and contribute to the professionalization of Bolivian officers. Revollo added that the government does not contemplate any new operation this year because it is a matter to be decided by the new government and Congress.

The minister concluded by saying that he favors operations such as those contemplated by the current agreement.

Vice President To Attend Menem Inauguration

PY2106140989 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Exerpt] Vice President Julio Garret will represent Victor Paz Estenssoro at the inauguration of Argentine President-elect Carlos Menem.

Julio Garret will travel to Argentina at the beginning of next month to participate in the presidential inauguration ceremony.

Carlos Menem and Raul Alfonsin have invited President Victor Paz Estenssoro to attend this very significant democratic event; however, the president has a very busy agenda these days and will be unable to join his Latin American counterparts in Argentina. [passage omitted]

Figures on Cocaine Production, Use Reported

PY2006142489 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The National Council for Controlling Illegal Drug Use, CONAFRE, [Consejo Nacional de Prevension Integral del Uso Indebido de Drogas] has reported that the production of pure cocaine in Bolivia increased by 41 percent between 1985 and 1989.

A council report says that the production of cocaine and cocaine base has increased because the area of coca cultivation has increased despite government programs aimed at replacing coca plantation.

The report says the total production of coca leaves has increased by 43.3 percent and that this increase has resulted in an increase in the production, consumption, and trade of the drug.

The source reports that drug consumption in the country increased by 53.8 percent between 1980 and 1988. According to the report, the rate of drug consumption in Bolivia is similar to the consumption rates in other Latin American countries, but it is much smaller that the consumption rate in the United States or Europe.

The report states that the number of cases of drug abuse in the United States was 60 percent higher in 1980 and 70 percent higher in 1985.

The report adds that even though drug consumption in Bolivia has increased, it is still far from being a very great problem. CONAFRE experts said the central problem is the 50,000-ton surplus in the production of coca leaves. Nevertheless, the organization recommends stepping up the implementation of honest and scientific programs to control coca use in an effort to prevent the problem from getting out of control.

Interior Minister Praises Antidrug Efforts

PY2106134889 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Interior Minister Eduardo Perez Beltran has said the government is doing a great job in controlling drug trafficking and reducing coca plantation.

Minister Perez said it is not fair to conclude that cocaine production has increased because the area of coca plantation has increased. Besides, Perez said, the report [by the National Council for Controlling Illegal Drug Use] comes to hasty and mistaken conclusions.

The minister said that Bolivia has proved to the international community that it is doing a good job in eradicating drug trafficking and reducing coca plantations.

Eduardo Perez said the work [words indistinct] and that the results are clear.

Major Drug Trafficker Mario Araoz Escapes Jail

PY2106041489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0319 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Cochabamba, 20 Jun (EFE)—Lieutenant Colonel Marcelo Salas, director of the Cochabamba jail, was placed under preventive arrest today. He was held responsible for the escape of drug trafficker Mario Araoz, alias "The King of Isinuta."

Police sources reported today that Salas allowed Araoz to leave the jail several times. The last time, 2 weeks ago, Araoz traveled to the eastern district of Santa Cruz.

The sources also said that Araoz was seen outside jail in the company of his accomplices Juan de Dios Davalos, Eduardo Aguirre, and Pablo Cayo. These three traffickers had been in jail with Araoz but are now at large.

The Interior Ministry officials ordered Salas' preventive arrest to establish whether he was involved in the prisoners' escape, the sources reported.

Mario Araoz, who is considered one of the most important cocaine traffickers in Bolivia, had been in jail since November 1988, when agents of the Special Antidrug Squadron captured him and his three accomplices at the settlement of Isinuta.

Brazil

Foreign Minister Regrets Executions in PRC

PY2206013889 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Jun 89

[By Gustavo Mariani]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the beginning of U.S.-Soviet negotiations, Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre today said in Geneva that Brazil is developing a peaceful scientific and technological program that is permanently oriented toward the national productive sector and that does not represent a threat to its neighbors. [passage omitted]

Minister Abreu Sodre expressed regret over the executions in the PRC today of three more people involved in the movement for the redemocratization of the country. The minister believes that this is not the correct way of dealing with either just or unjust rebellions, and particularly with rebellions that seek to establish democracy in a country. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] Considering that we have ties of friendship with the PRC, if I could, I would appeal to the PRC Government and ask them to deal with this rebellion in a thoughtful and loving way, with serenity so as to bring peace to the country, and never with cruelty. [end recording]

Itamaraty did not comment on the U.S. decision to level sanctions on the PRC Government for the executions it is ordering.

Government Offers To Sell Satellite to Iraq

PY2206004089 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jun 89 p A-8

[By Roberto Lopes from Paris]

[Text] The Iraqi Goverment has received a proposal for purchasing a military observation satellite made in Brazil. The proposal was made to a low-profile Iraqi delegation which stayed in Brazil from the last week in May to the 1st week in June. The 5-member Iraqi mission was headed by Al-Mashat [name as published], director of the Iraqi Scientific Research Center. The Brazilian-made satellite costs $40 million (about 55 million new cruzados) [figures as published].

The Brazilian proposal includes the possibility of Iraq procuring a lab for manufacturing and testing satellites similar to the facility that the National Institute of Space Research (INPE) has in Sao Jose dos Campos in Sao Paulo. The Iraqi delegation was met by aeronautic officials, who took them to visit the construction of the new base for launching Brazilian satellites in Alcantara (MA) [Maranhao State].

In Sao Paulo the delegation visited the installations of EMBRAR [Brazilian Aeronautics Company, the company that makes airplanes for the Air Force], INPE [National Institute of Space Research], ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] (the company that makes armored vehicles in the Barueri district of Sao Paulo), and ESCA [expansion unknown]. ENGESA, ESCA, and EMBRAER have shares in the Orbita Company of Sao Paulo, which was created in January 1987 to make missiles and rockets but which "ran out of funds" in the 2d half of 1988 because it did not get any orders.

At ENGESA the Iraqi delegation attended a lecture by company executive Vito di Grassi. At EMBRAER the delegation met with Eng Ozilio Carlos da Silva, director superintendent of the company. At INPE the delegation met Director General Marcio Barbosa and Technical Director Mucio Dias. Dias has been following the Iraqi interest in a Brazilian-made military observation satellite since December 1988, when he was in Baghdad, Iraq.

On the morning of 14 June in Paris, where Mucio Dias was attending the 38th Le Bourget international air show (north of Paris), he explained Iraqi interest in the Brazilian experience in making satellites. He said: "First, we

were asked for information on the satellites we are making in Brazil. But the questions were not general like weight, size. They were questions about specific points such as transmission capabilities, as if they were trying to test our technical know-how for such a project."

Dias indicated that slowly the Iraqis reached a point in which they were really interested. He added: "First they asked if we could make a different satellite from the one we have for the Brazilian space program. Then they asked if that satellite could carry a high-power camera (for taking pictures from orbit)."

INPE General Director Marcio Barbosa said that the satellite project for Iraq is a good opportunity for national industry to develop technology for space exploration. He added: "We are not going to make headway in our plans for larger and better satellites if we do not get Brazilian private industry involved."

On 12 June in the office of Ozilio Carlos Da Silva at Le Bourget, Marcio Barbosa, Vito di Grassi, and Mucio Dias discussed the Iraq project. The first idea was to have ENGEXCO [expansion unknown], which is the "trading" [given in English] sector of ENGESA, manage the program by taking advantage of the experience obtained in the cooperation with the Italian Oto Melara company. ENGESA and Oto Melara jointly designed the Maf antitank missile for the Brazilian Army. Last week Da Silva told this newspaper that the Iraqi delegation left Brazil on 2 June and that the Iraqi Government is discussing the same project with France.

The Iraqis said that the military observation satellite they want could have the same basic requirements established by INPE for the first Brazilian satellite for remote sensing from an orbit of an altitude of 700 km and weighing about 150 kg.

Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, secretary general of the Foreign Relations Ministry, expressed concern over the repercussions this issue could have in the United States. He wants the contacts merely to appear to be a scientific project.

Avibras Planning To Build Weapons Overseas

PY2006165289 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Jun 89 p 12

[By Eustaquio de Freitas]

[Text] Paris—Avibras [Brazilian Aerospace Industry] has decided to reduce to the minimum the manufacturing of arms in Brazil and is contracting foreign firms to manufacture them in other countries. The decision outlines the new policy of reducing company losses and escape payments at the official dollar exchange rate, which is set at 70 percent below its real value. The decision was revealed yesterday by Avibras President Joao Verdi Carvalho Leite after the closing of the international air show at Le Bourget.

From now on all Avibras business with other countries will be conducted by Avibras International based in London, where some of the more important Avibras executives now live and where Joao Verdi spends most of his time. Besides selling weapons, the London subsidiary will contract for the manufacture of weapons in foreign countries after the Brazilian firm reviews the projects.

Avibras has already contacted Latin American and Asian firms for that purpose. The firm also announced the possibility of starting up a weapons factory in the Middle East. Joao Verdi refused to give details of these undertakings but stressed that the change is inevitable if Avibras is to survive Brazilian confiscatory economic policies.

I refuse to export anything from Brazil as long as the government insists on confiscating more than 70 percent of the hard currency we bring into the country through a ridiculous foreign exchange policy, Joao Verdi said.

Joao Verdi emphasized that Brazilian weapons manufacturers, which are headed by Avibras—the largest Brazilian weapons exporter in the last 4 years—have tried unsuccessfully to reach an agreement on the subject with Finance Minister Mailson da Nobrega and Joao Batista de Abreu.

Joao Verdi said it is cheaper to obtain credits at high interest rates to maintain Avibras stock than to sell weapons in the foreign market. Avibras currently has stock worth $100 million (137 million new cruzados at the official rate) but it does not authorize its export, even though there are clients on a waiting list, because it is not profitable to do so at the present time.

New Minimum Wage, Adjustments Established

PY2006024089 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] As of 1 July, the minimum wage will be 150.20 new cruzados, 38 new cruzados of which will be paid as a bonus. Therefore, deductions for the Welfare and Social Assistance Institute will be figured on the basis of 112.20 new cruzados. The decision on the new minimum wage will be sent to Congress in a decree, and the decision on the 38.20 new cruzado bonus in a provisional measure. As of 1 July, the minimum wage will be adjusted in accordance with the IPC [Consumer Price Index].

These decisions have just been made by President Sarney and economic ministers in a meeting at Planalto Palace.

President Sarney decided on the nationwide salary readjustments after the economic ministers today submitted a proposal regarding the new salary policy.

The provisional measure, which is now in President Sarney's hands, preserves the spirit of the salary policy drafted by Congress: Salaries are classified in groups and will be adjusted in one of two ways: People earning from one to three times the minimum salary will have their salaries readjusted on the basis of the IPC, while people earning from 3 to 20 times the minimum salary will have their salaries readjusted on basis of the IPC, but only every 3 months. If the monthly inflation rate exceeds 5 percent, however, they will have their salaries similarly increased monthly.

The new aspect of this provisional measure is that the conversion for these groups will not be based on the minimum wage, as proposed by Congress, but on the BTN [National Treasury Bond]. To prevent a monthly increase in the salaries, the BTN for salaries will be frozen for the next 3 months.

Correction to Explanation of Hyperinflation
PY1906175589

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Efforts To Avert Hyperinflation Explained," published in the 19 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 54-55:

Page 55, first paragraph, second sentence, make read: ...rise to the Cruzado Plan: the proposal... (substituting "Cruzado Plan" for "Summer Plan")

Correction to Report on Avibras-PRC Venture
PY2006212389

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Avibras Head Discusses PRC Joint Venture," published in the 19 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 61-62:

Page 61, column two, paragraph three, from sentence two, make read: ...about 15 launchings. Inscom will have... (deleting words "a year.")

Page 62, column one, first paragraph, from penultimate sentence, make read: ...time. We are sure that our good service will be our best advertising." (rewording)

Chile

Pinochet Invited to Inauguration, Area Summit
PY2106210289 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz has reported that the head of state, General Augusto Pinochet, has been invited to attend the presidential inauguration in Buenos Aires, Argentina, scheduled for 8 July 1989.

The invitation was extended by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. It is still being considered in Chile. Such a visit must be coordinated with the agenda the president has already scheduled.

We still do not have the president's response, the foreign minister said.

Errazuriz added that Gen Pinochet has been invited by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo to attend a summit of all Latin American presidents in January 1990. Drug trafficking, which has increased throughout Latin America, will be reviewed at this summit.

Andres Zaldivar Says Pinochet Will Leave Power
PY2206032689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2212 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Madrid, 21 Jun (EFE)—In an interview with EFE, Chilean Christian Democratic Party leader Andres Zaldivar has said that President Pinochet will retire from the administration of the country after the next Chilean democratic president is installed.

Although Pinochet intends to remain as Armed Forces commander in chief after the elections, Zaldivar said the general who has governed Chile for 16 years "will have to retire" as commander in chief also.

Zaldivar told EFE that "the transition may be tense and difficult, as all democratic transitions are, after the new president elected in the December is installed in March."

Zaldivar made these statement during the ceremony marking the publication of the book "Chile: The General's Decline," which was written by Spanish journalist Jose Antonio Gurriaran. The ceremony was held at the Institute for Ibero American Cooperation in Madrid.

The book was presented by Zaldivar, who considered it "a very correct political analysis" because it reflects Chilean [passage indistinct]. He also pointed out that the Chilean people have chosen the path of peaceful resistence and democratic struggle during their long fight against the dictatorship, which was finally defeated.

Zaldivar also reported that he has meet with Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez during his stay in Spain.

"Minister Fernandez Ordonez told me about Spain's concern for the democratic transition in Chile and about the EC interest in cooperating with a democratic Chile."

While presenting his book, Gurriaran expressed the wish that Chile succeeds in restablishing a democratic government, and he said he believes Patricio Aylwin will be elected president.

He said Pinochet "is a politician who believes in witches and who consults a crystal ball to make decisions regarding his administration."

Gurriaran also said that after democracy is reestablished in Chile, the political forces, the civilians, and the military must agree on national reconciliation.

The publication ceremony was opened by Spanish Secretary for International Cooperation Luis Yanez, who expressed his hope that Chile will soon return to democracy.

Petition To Extradite Buschmann Annulled
PY2106153789 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Santiago Military Judge General Carlos Varela has filed a petition with the Supreme Court to annul the petition filed with the United States to extradite Sergio Buschmann. Sergio Buschmann is a fugitive from justice.

Following Varela's presentation, the case, which has been heard in the Supreme Court, has been annulled.

The petition filed by the Santiago military judge states that the reason for this move is that Buschmann is not in U.S. territory and that, therefore, the petition to extradite him would be inoperative.

Foreign Minister on Buschmann Case, Hijacking
PY2106191389 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz has described as a haven for terrorism the country in which Sergio Buschmann, a leader of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, has established his residence. The country is Sweden.

Errazuriz made this remark in commenting on a U.S. decision to release Buschmann without accepting a previously formulated extradition request that finally was not presented.

Of course, we condemn the fact that Sweden is a haven for terrorism; we do not think that this should have happened and we are studying what we will do next, the foreign minister said.

The foreign minister also denied that a year ago Chile asked Sweden to extradite Buschmann, as claimed in some press reports.

Concerning a U.S. decision to release this fugitive from Chilean justice who was detained by Interpol in the city of Anchorage in Alaska, Errazuriz said that this makes a mockery of the law. We are shocked at the decision made by the United States because we expected something else, he added.

Later, Errazuriz said that this decision involves an ethical problem and that terrorism cannot remain unpunished.

Concerning the hijacking issue, Errazuriz emphasized that substantial progress has been made because the extradition request for hijackers [words indistinct]. This technical improvement in security measures is not enough, Errazuriz said, but the right thing must be done next; that is, to enforce the law.

Poll Indicates Majority Supports Aylwin
PY2106015689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] A poll conducted by the Economy Department of the University of Chile at the request of the Gemines consulting firm has revealed that about 60 percent out of 617 people polled in Greater Santiago are certain that the opposition, as well as the center-rightists, will go to the presidential elections with a single candidate.

Geminis manager Pedro Calvo and technician Andres Bustamante said that the poll was conducted between 4 and 14 May and that it included representatives of various social classes in the capital.

Some of the questions revealed the people's preference for Patricio Aylwin and Hernan Buchi, who declined a possible candidacy for the center-right.

According to the poll, 55.4 percent voiced their support for Aylwin and 38.1 percent for the former finance minister.

Another comparison question showed that Aylwin enjoys more support than Francisco Javier Errazuriz: 54.5 percent for Aylwin to 37.1 percent for Errazuriz.

Electoral Service Director on Voter Register
PY2106130189 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Juan Ignacio Garcia, director of the Electoral Service, has said that legally speaking it is not possible, and technically speaking it is not advisable, to reopen the electoral register after the plebiscite to allow more people to participate in the next presidential and congressional elections.

Garcia was answering the request by leaders of the Coalition of Opposition Parties for Democracy that the Electoral Register be reopened.

Juan Ignacio Garcia explained:

[Begin Garcia recording] From the technical point of view the Electoral Service is against this request. The Electoral Service believes that from the technical point of view—that is, to ensure that everything runs as smoothly as possible—we must have a reasonable

amount of lead time to feed the data into the computers and to be able to supply all those interested—both political parties and candidates—with the list of electors on a timely basis. What is more, during the 88 working days since last December, an average of only some 1,000 people per day went to register during all these days and months when the Electoral Registry remained open [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Garcia said that this shows that the people are not all that interested in registering for the elections since they have not done so during these past 7 months during which the Electoral Registry remained open. He also said that according to law, the Electoral Register must close at least 120 days before an ordinary election is held. He was asked whether there is any chance that the Electoral Registry be reopened.

[Begin Garcia Recording] Legally speaking, none. Moreover, I do not think it is necessary. But there is always the right to petition. [end recording]

Juan Ignacio Garcia concluded by commenting that some 7,600,000 people have the right to vote in the plebiscite on constitutional amendments.

PCCh Offers To Reduce Number of Candidates

PY2006034389 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] The Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] has said that it is willing to reduce its number of congressional candidates to 14 in the Chamber of Deputies and 3 in the Senate in order to reach an electoral agreement with the opposition. This announcement was made during a news conference with PCCh leaders Jorge Insulsa and Jose Sanfuentes and the head of the Communist Culture of the Broad Party of the Socialist Left (PAIS), Manuel Riesco. Riesco read the PCCh communique, which stated:

[Begin Riesco recording] Considering the current situation and in order to make it possible to reach an overall agreement within the opposition, the PCCh is ready to reduce the number of its congressional candidates to 14 in Chamber of Deputies and 3 in the Senate. This means that our party will support the candidates of other leftist parties, and even of centrist parties, for 46 deputy seats and 16 senatorial seats. [end recording]

The PCCh spokesmen added that they will vote for Socialist candidates of the Almeyda- and Arrate-led factions, which add up to some 30 deputy candidates and 12 senatorial candidates.

Jorge Insulsa said that an agreement has not been reached and negotiations are ongoing. He said the PCCh has very modest ambitions and added that the Communists cannot be left outside the opposition parliamentarian agreement because they are an important part of the leftist forces.

Ministers Outline Measures To Fight Smog

PY2206020089 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Carlos Caceres has announced that 50 factories were ordered to stop work tomorrow in the Greater Santiago area in an effort to reduce environmental pollution. These factories may, however, carry out machinery maintenance and take inventory tomorrow.

Caceres made these remarks in reply to questions concerning measures being implemented to fight the high level of smog in Santiago.

Caceres noted that the people must be aware of this emergency situation. He added: A government can impose heavier measures on some sectors than on others. Various sectors of the Santiago public have expressed the need to reduce the contamination level that has affected the city in recent weeks. [passage omitted]

Transport and Telecommunications Minister Carlos Silva has reported that vehicles with license plates ending in one of five numbers will be prohibited from being driven in Santiago tomorrow, 22 June. Silva said private vehicles with license plates ending in 1 and 4 cannot be driven tomorrow from 0700 to 2030. Buses with license plates ending in 6, 8, and 0 cannot be driven tomorrow from 1000 to 1700. [passage omitted]

Free Democratic Center Chairman, Board Elected

PY1906204789 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 11 Jun 89 p C-3

[Summary] During a meeting attended by some 350 delegates from all over Chile, the Free Democratic Center yesterday chose its new chairman: Alvaro Bardon replaces General Luis Danus, retired. The new executive board is made up of: Vice Presidents Alvaro Vial, Lelia Moya, and Luis Danus; Secretary General Hugo Galassi; Treasurer Fabrizio Levera; and Deputy Secretary General Andres Marinovic.

Stolen Arms Found in Cache in Matancilla

PY1906180289 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 10 Jun 89 p 7

[Text] Arms and ammunition stolen by extremists during the attack on the Los Quenes carabinero station have been found by the carabineros in the town of Matancilla, in the Andean foothills, 41 km from San Fernando.

An official communique released by the 3d Command of the Central Zone indicates that two plastic bags were found buried at a depth of 20 cm in a bushy area. The bags contained the arms stolen from the police unit and other items used by the extremists.

The communique states: "As a result of their constant patrolling, personnel of the Colchagua carabinero station have found two plastic bags containing arms and ammunition stolen from the Los Quenes carabinero station during a terrorist attack on 21 October 1988, an attack in which Junior Corporal Juvenal Vargas Sepulveda (may he rest in peace) was killed. Inside the bags were 3 SIG rifles, 14 SIG rifle cartridges, and 280 7.62-mm NATO cartridges for SIG rifles.

In addition to the arms and ammunition from the Los Quenes station, the bags contained the following: a complete LAW rocket, 4 bombs (homemade), 45 5.51-mm cartriges for M-16 rifles, 2 camouflaged rucksacks, 4 canteens with padded cases, 4 NA [not further identified] belts, 1 case for binoculars, and 1 red kerchief with the initials FMR.

The discovery has been reported to the 2d Military Court of Santiago. [no closing quotation marks as published].

Colombia

Ecuador's Borja on Debt, Integration Process

PA2106040889 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1713 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jun (DPA)—On the 2d day of his official visit to Colombia, Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja Cevallos said today that the Latin American nations should work to pay the considerable social debt they owe their people, which, he said, is even more important than the foreign debt owed to international banks.

The head of state also stressed the need to seek ways to ease the burden of the region's debt, which amounts to almost $400 billion. He said the problem requires political as well as financial solutions.

At a breakfast with foreign press correspondents, Borja said that both creditor and debtor nations should seek "mutual benefits by sharing responsibilities" since both sides are to blame for the serious situation Latin America currently faces.

Borja pointed out that it is becoming increasingly necessary to achieve regional development through an inter-Latin American market whose objective—through high technology and the elimination of trade barriers—would be to achieve true economic integration among the nations of Latin America.

Nevertheless, the president said that the region's integration is becoming "very difficult," because there are "vested interests conspiring against this goal," although he declined to specify what those vested interests were.

In referring to the drug traffic problem that has seriously affected certain countries on the continent, the Ecuadoran president warned that it must be stopped through a concerted effort between the countries that produce drugs and those that consume them, because it is a struggle "against a contemporary scourge that has become an international plague."

When asked about the current situation in Ecuador, Borja said that things have begun to look better after receiving a "country burdened with problems" from former President Leon Febres Cordero.

"We have a free exchange market, foreign exchange prices have stabilized, the government has taken charge of economic affairs, Ecuador has recovered approximately 75 percent of its international monetary reserves, and we are reactivating production," the president said.

Borja also said that the formation of a Colombo-Ecuadoran neighborhood border commission, one of the basic issues that will be discussed during his visit, will contribute to the resolution of difficult situations that emerge daily in the border area.

The commission, according to Foreign Ministry spokesmen, will be composed of government officials and private businessmen who will study, diagnose, and resolve the problems related to bilateral trade, tourism, drug trafficking, immigration, and land transportation.

Borja will sign a joint declaration today with his Colombian counterpart, Virgilio Barco Vargas, in which the two presidents will present their views on issues such as Latin America's foreign debt, drug trafficking, and the region's political situation, among other issues.

Borja on Coffee Accord

PA2106151889 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Report by Ana Sofia Giraldo]

[Text] Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja said today that his country is not opposed to the coffee agreement and that Ecuador would be willing to support the Colombian initiative to be presented on 3 July, as long as it is aimed at renewing the coffee agreement for the next 5 years.

[Begin Borja recording] We support the proposal as long as it is aimed at establishing export quotas for our surplus coffee destined for those countries that are not members of the international organization. [end recording]

President Borja also said that his country will sell gasoline to Colombia along the border area.

[Begin Borja recording] We are prepared to sell gasoline in the Narino area. You are currently experiencing difficulties because of the problems with the oil pipelines, and we wish to reciprocate what we owe to Colombia. [end recording]

Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja said that a joint commission will solve the small problems that may arise in the area and that the paperwork to facilitate mobilization along the Colombian-Ecuadoran border will be expedited.

Conclusion of Visit

PA2106191289 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja left for Quito this morning following a 3-day visit to Colombia, during which he and Colombian President Virgilio Barco signed bilateral cooperation agreements. President Borja stressed that it would be hard to find two other Latin American countries that have turned their borders into such areas of peace and friendship as Ecuador and Colombia have done.

[Begin reporter Jesus Garzon recording] The Presidential Guard arose early this morning to participate in the ceremony to bid farewell to Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja. President Virgilio Barco and his ministers attended the military ceremony at the Government Palace, where security was tight. At the end of the 20-minute ceremony, Defense Minister Jaime Guerrero... [6-second break in reception] The Colombian president accompanied the Ecuadoran president to the gates of the Government Palace. Before leaving Bogota, President Borja invited President Barco to visit Ecuador. [end recording]

Navy Colonel Retired Following Pipeline Attack

PA2106151289 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Report by Claudia Munoz Rocha]

[Text] Navy Colonel Alonso de Jesus Franco Bedoya—commander of the Covenas Naval Base in Sucre, where the ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] shipping terminal was burned to the ground on Friday—was retired today because, according to the Navy commander, he did not put his heart and soul into the defense of the oil shipping terminal. Franco Bedoya spoke to Blas Pina, 24 Hours newscast correspondent in Covenas, to explain why he acted the way he did during the rebel attack that caused such great losses to the oil complex.

[Begin Franco recording] When the rebels attacked the important and vital core of the oil complex, we were asked for two men. We gave them the two men they asked for. However, this was just not enough. The crux of the matter lies in the fact that no one knew that the ECOPETROL export operations in the Cano Limon-Covenas district were vital for the country, vital for the export of crude oil. We found that out after the attack. I asked ECOPETROL to increase security in the area. They continuously disregarded my request. They felt that I was making unreasonable demands. They never followed the letter of the law stipulating that a certain percentage of company profits be used for security. ECOPETROL failed to do that.

I am not responsible for what happened. I was told that there will be an investigation to find out who was to blame. That investigation will prove that ECOPETROL never called the base to ask for support and security backup; they oversaw a very important sector that needed protection. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Navy Commander Admiral Manuel Avendano responded to Col Franco Bedoya's charges, claiming that ECOPETROL is not the one responsible. Defense Minister Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz confirmed that Franco Bedoya has been retired.

[Begin recording] [Guerrero Paz] The government ordered his retirement. It has the right to retire an officer who has completed 15 years of service, and that is just what the government did. The rest is left up to you to conjecture. I believe that very serious incidents have occurred throughout the country and that these do not need further explanation.

[Reporter] The retired colonel says that he is not to blame. He said that he did not have the men. He has blamed ECOPETROL.

[Guerrero Paz] I think that ECOPETROL bears its own share of responsibility. ECOPETROL is responsible for industrial security. There is a military unit stationed near the ECOPETROL installation. This is a Navy training battalion responsible for protecting the area surrounding the ECOPETROL installations. [end recording]

According to military versions, Col Franco Bedoya's retirement is only the beginning of a series of actions that will be carried out as a result of Friday's attack against ECOPETROL installations.

Peru

President Reports Oil Deposit Discovery

PY2006211389 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1015 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Excerpt] President Alan Garcia has announced the discovery of important oil deposits in the northern jungle region of the country. The deposit has proved reserves of 50 million barrels of oil, worth over $1 billion. Garcia stressed that this discovery has increased national oil reserves from 392 million to 442 million barrels.

[Begin Garcia recording] I would like to announce that the State Petroleum Agency [PETROPERU] has made an important discovery in the northern jungle region of Peru.

In March 1989, PETROPERU began prospecting for oil in Chambira and initiated the drilling of the 123-X well. The Chambira oil field is located in Area No 8, which was assigned to PETROPERU many years ago.

This important oil deposit, which was tapped by the 123-X oil well 4 days ago, will help increase Peru's overall oil reserves.

The result of the final studies conducted by PETROPERU shows that the 123-X well is already producing very pure oil. There are more than 50 million barrels of oil in the Chambira oil field. This oil has a very high API [American Petroleum Institute] standard, its quality is very good, and consequently it will command a very good price.

The discovery of this oil reserve is very important for our country; first, because the current reserves of 392 million barrels of oil have automatically increased to 442 million barrels; second, because the 50 million barrels discovered in the Chambira oil field are worth over $1 billion; and third, because the Chambira oil field is located very close to an oil pipeline.

The pipeline that is being used to carry the oil from the Trompetero field will also be used to carry oil from the Chambira field very soon.

The 123-X oil well is 30 km from the pipeline. Therefore, in a very short time we will be able to pump almost 20,000 barrels per day. PETROPERU has already decided to begin drilling 4 or 5 wells in each of the other sections. This will make it possible to produce for export 20,000 barrels per day within 5 months. At $20 per barrel, it will mean $400,000 of additional income per day; that is, $12 million per month and almost $150 million per year from the export of the additional oil. This is why the discovery of the Chambira oil field is very important.

It should be noted that the Occidental Petroleum Company is also prospecting for oil in the 1A-1B field.

The discovery of oil deposits reveals that there is oil along the mountain range and that this chain of deposits goes through field no 36, where the Occidental Petroleum has already drilled a productive well, all the way to oil field no 42.

I think this is very important news because we will obtain more hard currency and because our oil reserves will increase by 50 million barrels, which, just to give you an idea, corresponds to the total volume of fuel consumed by Peru in 1 and ½ years.

This is the news I wanted to report to the country. Thank you. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Reserves Over $1 Billion

PY2106211889 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpts] After visiting Trompeteros [an oil deposits site] President Alan Garcia Perez said the Peruvian reserves will increase considerably with the money obtained from the exploitation of Peruvian oil. He added that these reserves will be used to buy food, medicine, and machinery. [passage omitted]

[Begin Garcia recording] [Passage omitted] I can tell you today that the overall reserves in the Central Reserves Bank alone was higher than $1 billion last night. At closing last night, reserves in the Central Reserves Bank stood at $1,269,000,000, which did not include the dollars deposited in the associated and private banks in Peru. If we add to these reserves the additional oil to be produced by this well, I believe that not only this administration, but also the next, will have funds to promote development and to import the food, medicine, and machinery that Peru needs. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Cultural, Scientific Accord Renewed With USSR

PY2006031889 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox and Soviet Ambassador to Peru Anatoliy Filatov have signed a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between Peru and the USSR for 1989 and 1990. This bilateral agreement renews a former one signed 2 years ago between the two governments. The two governments have agreed to renew cooperation programs that will benefit Peru in the field of music, literature, and training of professionals, and it will strengthen the ties between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and similar Peruvian institutions.

Democratic Front Solves Internal Dispute

PY2006161289 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0512 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun (EFE)—Mario Vargas Llosa, novelist and Peruvian presidential candidate, announced today the end of a controversy between the political forces which make up the Democratic Front. Local observers thought that the controversy was going to break the center-rightist coalition.

Vargas Llosa said at a news conference that the three parties of the front have signed an agreement ending the disagreements in the Democratic Front, FREDEMO. According to the agreement, the FREDEMO will have candidates in the municipal elections to be held 12 November 1989.

The problem emerged last week when Popular Action (AP), the largest party of the front, announced that it would have its own candidate by naming Eduardo

Orrego, first vice president on the FREDEMO presidential ticket, as a candidate for mayor of Lima, which is the most important municipal election.

A few days before that, on 4 June, the FREDEMO officially began its campaign in anticipation of the 1990 general elections. The front is advocating unity and supporting the presidential candidacy of Vargas Llosa.

Vargas Llosa said that the agreement reached today establishes that the FREDEMO candidate for Lima mayor will be an AP representative and that the candidate for mayor of Callao Port will be a representative of the conservative Popular Christian Party (PPC). He added that he does not know the names of the candidates.

Vargas Llosa also said that the Libertad Movement he heads—and which is the third force in FREDEMO—has decided not to field candidates in the municipal elections.

Vargas Llosa spoke with reporters at the headquarters of the Libertad Movement after meeting with former President Fernando Belaunde Terry, AP leader, and with Luis Bedoya Reyes, PPC president and former Lima mayor. Vargas Llosa said: "As a basic principle it was decided to go along together."

Alleged Shining Path Actions Reported

3 Peasants Killed in Junin

PY2106220289 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1817 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (EFE)—The National Police reported today that a Shining Path guerrilla column early yesterday murdered three peasants in the township of Ahuac (15 km from Huancayo, capital of Junin Department). The police report adds that seven suspects were arrested.

According to the police, the three peasants—who were shot to death—showed signs of having been tortured before being killed.

The Junin Departmental Federation of Workers denounced those acts of subversive violence in the region and stated that "an atmosphere of violence and of a dirty war has prevailed in the region during the past 12 months."

The federation also denounced the 20 May kidnapping and murder of university leader Jorge Munguia by Shining Path terrorists.

The police reported that 12,000 people were arrested in Lima during a major raid last weekend, to prevent acts of violence by Shining Path members on the 3d anniversary of the slaughter of 250 inmates in three Lima prisons on 18-19 June 1986.

Of the 12,000 people arrested, only 300 remain in custody, as police check their background.

Army NCO's Killed in Ayacucho

PY2206022289 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2115 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Ayacucho (Peru), 21 Jun (EFE)—Two sergeants and three corporals of the Peruvian Army were mutilated and murdered yesterday by a group of 11 Shining Path guerrillas, local military sources reported here today.

The Shining Path terrorists stopped a bus serving the cities of Ayacucho and Huanta, checked the documents of the passengers, and identified the noncommissioned officers, who were returning home after serving 2 years at the "los Cabitos" barracks in Ayacucho.

After cutting their hands and pulling their eyes from their sockets, the terrorists killed the five noncommissioned officers with a grenade and left threatening notes near their bodies.

The Military-Political Command of the Ayacucho Emergency Zone sent a helicopter to take the remains of the five noncommissioned officers to their home town, Pampas, in Huancavelica Department, which is adjacent to Ayacucho Department.

Army Soldiers Killed in Guerrilla Ambush

PY2006144689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0442 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun (EFE)—Television Channel 5 reported tonight here in Lima that at least eight Army soldiers were killed in the Peruvian jungle in an ambush by guerrilla groups today.

According to the television correspondent in that zone, the attack occurred in Aguaytia, Ucayali Department, 790 km northeast of Lima. The bodies were taken to Pucallpa, capital of the department, 840 km northeast of Lima.

The source said that the ranks of the soldiers killed or whether there were any wounded are not yet known. The name of the subversive group is not known either.

Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla recently told Congress that about 100 guerrillas of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA-Che Guevara supporters) operate in the Aguaytia region and that Shining Path (Maoist) subversives are also in that zone.

Police sources also reported that an alleged Shining Path commando today murdered Roberto Ruiz Vargas, mayor of Yarinacocha, Ucayali Department, which is located about 55 km from Aguaytia.

Minister Confirms 15 Dead

PY2106143189 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla has confirmed the murder of 15 Army troops in a terrorist ambush in Pucallpa.

Mantilla made the following statement after a meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies that investigates crimes committeed by the self-styled Rodrigo Franco Command.

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] What can you tell us about the terrorist attacks that occurred yesterday in Pucallpa and adjacent areas?

[Mantilla] I can give you some general information, but it is up to the defense minister to clarify this incident. As everybody knows, an Army column was ambushed on the road that leads to Pucallpa, 2 or 3 km east of Aguaytia. In this ambush, 15 Army troops were killed and 10 wounded, and 4 vehicles were destroyed. This is the report that we have. The National Police helped the victims of this attack. I hope the defense minister will provide more details about this incident.

[Reporter] It has also been reported that many terrorists might have also died during the clash.

[Mantilla] I know that there was a clash and that some people were killed, but I do not agree with the report that says that 300 people died. [end recording]

Concerning the terrorist attack on an Army patrol in the township of Aguaytia, the commander of the Northwestern National Security Zone herewith reports that:

1. On 19 June, a group of vehicles that were transporting military troops to reinforce the 28th Antisubversive Battalion, headquartered in Pucallpa, was attacked by approximately 200 terrorists near the township of Huaytia.

2. The attack was repelled by the Army troops. In this attack 20 people died, an undetermined number of wounded left the area, and a large quantity of weapons and subversive material was seized.

An officer and 14 Army soldiers were killed; 15 Army soldiers and a member of the national police were wounded.

Iquitos, 20 June 1989, issued by the Public Relations Office of the Northwestern National Security Zone.

Suriname

Arron Meets With Trade, Industry Association

FL1906232089 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Vice President Henck Arron has last week Tuesday held a discussion with representatives of the Trade and Industry Association and the Association of Suriname's Manufacturers. This was announced by the government spokesperson, [name indistinct].

During the discussion, the measures announced by the government on the import of goods without foreign currency transfer were among others [word indistinct]. The black market in foreign currency and the continuing inflation of prices for basic commodities were also discussed.

The representatives of the two employers' organizations say that apart from the execution of a fixed exchange rate for the U.S. dollar and the Dutch guilder, further measures will also be taken for the recovery of the economy. The fixed exchange rate is 5 Surinamese guilders per 1 U.S. dollar, [words indistinct] Surinamese for a Dutch guilder.

In relation to the exchange rate for goods, which are already in the hands of the traders, the government will first discuss this with the trade and industry sector. This discussion will be held on the basis of information which the government receives from the Trade and Industry Association on the goods that have already been imported. The list of basic commodities, which had to take effect [words indistinct] to June 16 last, has, however, not yet been published. On the other hand, it has been announced that the price for margarine has been increased by more than 100 percent. The government spokesman was not available for comment on this matter this morning.

Sedoc Leads Delegation to Group of 77 Meeting

FL1906224389 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Tomorrow, a four-men strong delegation led by Foreign Minister Eddie Sedoc leaves Suriname to participate in the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Venezuela. The meeting will be held from 21 to 23 June within the framework of the 21st anniversary of the organization. The group was founded in 1964 by 77 countries to look into the economic and social conditions in the so-called Third World countries. The Group of 77 currently has 127 members from Asia, Africa, and America. The ministerial meeting will be preceded by preparatory meeting which began today.

Apart from the functions of the group, the meeting will also look at the economic problems in the developing countries and the foreign debt question. Suriname will in

the future strive for a more active participation in South-South dialogue, said the secretary of the cabinet, (Kendrich Steso) of the Foreign Ministry, who is also on the Surinamese delegation.

Government Recalls Surinamese Students in China

FL2006193289 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The Suriname Government has recalled the Surinamese students who are studying in China. This is in relation to the bloodbath which took place in Beijing earlier this month. Two of the three Surinamese students in China have already left that country and are on their way home. The third student is still in China and will leave as soon as possible. The Surinamese Government doesn't want to take any risks and has therefore recalled the students.

Envoy on Report of 'Primitive' Air Facilities

FL1906161289 Bridgetown CANA in English 2144 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 16, CANA—Suriname's ambassador to Guyana, John Kolader, wants the media to withhold judgements and conclusions about his country's recent air disaster in which 169 people died. Kolader was responding to reports published here suggesting that the facilities at Zanderij International Airport in Suriname are "primitive" and may have contributed to the June 7 disaster.

He said the crashed aircraft had only recently been serviced at a cost of more than one million U.S. dollars by Cargolux in Luxembourg where it was declared airworthy. In addition, he said, the facilities at the airport are considered good by several international airlines which use the airport. Kolader said the media should withold their judgements and conclusions about the disaster until after the special investigations being carried out by a group of international experts are completed.

The DC-8 aircraft crashed just before dawn while trying to land in thick fog at Zanderij. It crashed into a wooded area at Kola Creek about two miles north of the airport, killing 169 persons including the pilot and co-pilot and two members of Suriname's military command.

Bodies From Plane Crash Identified

FL1906222189 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] The team of experts which is busy with the identification of the dead bodies of those killed in the airplane crash of June 7 were able to identify 164 bodies. The identification process was officially closed yesterday. Part of the identification team, which came from Holland, has in the meantime returned home.

The number of unidentified victims of the airplane crash is now 13. Because of health considerations, the government has decided to temporarily bury the bodies which have not been identified. These bodies will be buried simultaneously coming Friday at the public cemetery [word indistinct] in Paramaribo. Each body will be placed into separate coffins and will receive a separate grave. The identification procedures will, however, be continued. If one of these 13 bodies is later identified, it will be handed over to the relatives for the definite funeral.

The Commanders Lieuw Yen Tai and [Eddy] Djoe of the military authority were buried last Saturday. The funeral was attended by a large crowd. Lieuw Yen Tai was the chief of staff of the National Army while Djoe was commander of the Air Force; they were also killed in the airplane crash 2 weeks ago. Lieutenant Armand Salomons, who was killed in the crash, was cremated last Friday. Nothing is known yet of who will replace them in the military authority and their respective Army units. The (?remaining) members of the military authority are Chairman Commander Desi Bouterse, Commanders (Badresen Sital), Ivan Graanoost, and [name indistinct].

However, during elections of the military in 1987, Majors [names indistinct] were chosen as standing members.